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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Dairymen Seek New Support As AAA Drops Out

Withdrawal of Federal Market Control Brings Back Old Conditions

Boston Today—*also sees*—Electric consumption figures show decline in Roosevelt radio popularity—Polymet trial bring out testimony of alleged $125,000 fraudulent stock sale to one man—Bill introduced in Legislature to investigate Department of Public Utilities and Blue Sky laws — Communists denied hearing by legislative committee.

Milk—Withdrawal Of AAA Stirs Dairymen

That squat-looking bottle of white fluid placed on the family doorstep each morning was in the news again today.

With the AAA suddenly tossed out the window by the United States Supreme Court, dairymen from coast to coast were rushing into emergency meetings to find out where the milk marketing agreements instituted under the provisions of the AAA now stand.

The sudden turn of affairs rather caught the dairymen off guard in several places. In Philadelphia the northeastern dairy conference went through its prepared speeches today with only a few extemporaneous remarks on the AAA sidewash.

Worcester was the scene of an influx of 5000 farmers for the opening the three-day annual Union Agricultural meetings today. The everknotty milk problem constituted a bulk of the debates. Meanwhile the Massachusetts Milk Control Board rushed into conference today on Washington Street with representatives of the other five milk control boards of New England states to map out a stabilization plan should federal co-operation completely cease. Judge Charles O'Brien, chairman of the local control board, anticipated an all-day session.

Urgent as these meetings appear to be in the face of the AAA collapse, they promise to produce nothing more than New England has already learned from years of chaos in the milk market—that co-operation between all factions is requisite to stabilization. Inability of the farmer to pull his fair share of the consumer's dollar out of the marketing end is the crux of the whole dairy problem. The AAA supervision aimed to protect the farmer, to see that he got a fair profit as opposed to the in-town distributor.

Farm conditions, observers say, have been wonderfully improved under federal control. The challenge to current meetings is to maintain and possibly to improve these farm conditions.

Power Line—Measures Loss in Roosevelt Appeal

Once considered radio's most popular attraction, the dulcet tones of Franklin Roosevelt's voice are losing their appeal, according to power figures and graphs of Boston's Edison Electric Illuminating Company.

Last Friday night when the President was delivering his annual message to Congress on the State of the Nation the company's normal load fell off 1000 watts. Always before when the President spoke the company had learned to expect an increase in from 15,000 to 20,000 watts as dialers turned on radio set switches.

The load returned to normal, the company said today, shortly after the President went off the air. The charts they insisted—were nonpartisan.

Polymet—Stock Sale Transactions Described

Issuance of 1,000,000 shares of stock by the Polymet Manufacturing Company when it went into bankruptcy in the fall of 1932 was described this afternoon by Nat C. Greene, president of the company, from 1929 to 1932, in Federal District Court, where William L. Jarvis and three others are being tried for turning a $40,000 investment into $640,000.

Mr. Greene, testifying before Judge Elisha H. Brewster under direct examination of Assistant United States Attorney Charles W. Bartlett, told the court that the refinancing plan had been drawn up by Samuel L. Gaines who, with Mr. Jarvis, is one of the principal defendants in the case.

Mr. Gaines suggested, testified Mr. Greene, that 500,000 shares be issued immediately, and the other 500,000 be held for a time. Of the entire issue, 300,000 shares should represent the company's assets and

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1936

The Weekly Magazine Section	
Radio Time Table	7
Boston and New England News	6 and 7
The Home Forum	9
Healing Draughts [With French Translation]	
Financial Pages	10 and 11
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	12
Sports Page	13
Daily Features	15
Editorials	16

Every American Is Taxed $26 In 23 P. C. Increase in Revenue; New York and Illinois Lead

Liquor Contributes 14.8 P. C. of Total—$8015 Was on Firearms With 25,261 Machine Guns Registered Under News Laws—Sales Tax Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Taxes paid into the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1935 amounted to between $26 and $27 for every man, woman and child in the country.

The total collected reached $3,229,435,572.18, an increase of $627,196,377.66 or 23 per cent over the year before.

The year's totals made public today by the Bureau of Internal Revenue showed a 35 per cent increase in income tax revenues, a 13 per cent increase in miscellaneous internal revenue taxes and a 42 per cent increase in agricultural adjustment tax collections.

Several Factors Responsible

The growth in tax returns was due partly to special efforts of the bureau of internal revenue to collect back taxes on incomes, partly to a change in administration of depreciation allowances, partly the return of higher incomes and corporate earnings, partly to repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and partly to the introduction of additional processing taxes.

New York State paid approximately one fifth of the total amount collected during the year. Next came Illinois sharing about 10 per cent of the total and Pennsylvania with 7.4 per cent. Every state, except New Hampshire paid more into the Federal Treasury in 1935 than in 1934.

Taxes collected on tobacco during the year are the largest from this source since the first internal revenue taxes were imposed in 1862. The collections showed an increase of about 8 per cent over the previous year and were larger than previous high collections in 1930. About 84 per cent of the total tobacco taxes during the year were paid on cigarettes.

Machine Guns Registered

Yield from the so-called sales taxes decreased as a result of the reduction in the federal gasoline tax from 1½ to 1 cent a gallon, the repeal of the tax on checks, the elimination of the tax on articles made of fur selling for less than $75 and on articles of jewelry selling for less than $25.

During the year 25,261 machine guns and other firearms subject to the provisions of the new National Firearms Act were registered with the bureau and transfers of 4686 firearms were recorded. Collection of taxes under the act amounted to $8015.

Revenue obtained from liquor taxes for 1935 constituted 14.8 per cent of the total internal revenue collections.

The cost to the Government of collecting each $100 in revenue increased from $1.25 in 1934 to $1.54 in 1935. Approximately 2000 persons were added to the tax-collecting force last year. Of these, 1195 were employed by the field force of the alcohol tax unit engaged in collecting liquor taxes.

Big Salaries No Rarity: Page 4.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Jan. 8

Mediterranean—Fleets Rearranged

London— Four British battleships—Hood, Ramillies, Orion and Neptune—will be withdrawn from the Mediterranean and brought home in about a week, it was suddenly announced here. Already 92 French warships have arrived near the area of tension in the course of maneuvers. This swap-over is generally hailed as a tangible result of Anglo-French negotiations, promising a collective naval front against any desperate Italian act when the League Council meets to consider the oil sanction, Jan. 20.

However, the British battleships Nelson and Rodney, the aircraft carrier Furious, the Cairo and the 21st destroyer flotilla will leave for a "spring cruise" in mid-January. Should they arrive near the Mediterranean, they could at once strengthen the fleet there by more than the tonnage of the four called ships.

A desperate act by Italy is now thought much less likely because of these factors: Mussolini still needs French friendship and would be less likely to attack with French ships in the Mediterranean. The Italian forces in Ethiopia are apparently up against increasing grief, which would discourage Mussolini from inviting trouble in Europe. And meanwhile the sending of crack Alpine troops to the front indicates Mussolini plans no trouble on his European frontiers.

In Ethiopia—New Push Expected by Italians

Rome— A division of crack Alpine troops with 4000 infantry and 2500 artillery men was suddenly dispatched by two liners to the front, the Associated Press reports. More Alpine troops are expected to follow. These men are already acclimatized to the type of terrain and fighting that is now necessary for further invasion of Ethiopia. There is consequently more talk of a big push when they arrive.

The heavy rainy season is only four to five months away. But foreign observers commented that the more men, the greater the problem of maintaining roads and supply lines on a far-extended front.

Addis Ababa— The Ethiopian forces have "completed recapture" of the Tembian district west of Makale, according to Government announcement quoted by Reuters.

The Ethiopians were vastly cheered by continued heavy rains on the northern front, which they said would help to force the Italians back from their most advanced positions.

Geneva— The League Council on Jan. 20 will consider Ethiopia's repeated demand for a commission of inquiry, to establish the blame for the alleged continual Italian use of poison gas in a "policy of merciless extermination."

Ickes—Visits Puerto Rico

San Juan, Puerto Rico (AP) — Arriving after a night plane trip from Miami, Secretary of the Interior Ickes began a brief inspection of the island with a trip to San Juan's slums.

War Loans—Shown Approved by Government

By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington— A war-time document was made public at the Morgan hearing for the first time, tending to show that:

President Wilson gave the word to the international bankers in 1914 to go ahead with loans to the belligerents, five months before the Government publicly authorized such loans.

This virtual permission, extended through Robert Lansing to the bankers without quoting the President, was directly contrary to the expressed policy of the Government at that time: that such loans were "inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality." Loans were immediately made on receipt of this advice, and members of the Senate Committee believe the American financial stake with the Allies, thus created, tended to draw the United States into the war.

The evidence at the hearing thus far has tended to show that if the bankers took steps inimical to neutrality, so did the Wilson Government, for the bankers seem at no time to have exceeded government policy.

Arms—Britain Probes Trade's Ramifications

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London— The vast British armaments firm of Vickers, Ltd., denied it was a member of any international armaments ring through the corporation secretary, testifying before the Royal Armaments Commission. It was later admitted, however, that Vickers owned 25 per cent interest in a Japanese ordnance and shipbuilding firm, 13½ per cent of a Roumanian arms firm, and 21 and 22 per cent in two Spanish armament concerns.

Vickers officials similarly contended that Sir Basil Zaharoff, mystery figure of armaments, had not been connected with the company since 1924. Sir Philip Gibbs, noted correspondent and member of the Royal Commission, thereupon quoted a letter from Zaharoff written in 1925 referring to "my firm of Vickers."

Recovery—Declared Coming at Workers' Expense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington— The smug assumption of many that recovery is well on the way was rudely jolted by the American Federation of Labor in its annual review of business.

The Federation's text:

"The year 1935 was a year of progress for business at the expense of workers."

The proof presented:

Production up 14 per cent during the year.

Employment up only 4 per cent.

Workers' purchasing power up less than 3 per cent.

The result:

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Immediate Drop In Farm Prices Called Unlikely

Checks for Existing AAA Contracts Expected to Quiet Unrest

Payments Assailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Through the fog surrounding federal farm policy and other new-deal measures, after the Supreme Court's scrapping of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, came today a few fairly clear ideas. The general situation may thus be summarized:

1. General farm prices are not expected to drop seriously for many months, and may even continue their present tentative rise. About cotton, grave fears are expressed.

Farm Discontent

2. Checks for existing contracts which the Administration intends to send out—if it is not stopped by legal action—seem likely further to allay farm discontent.

3. Therefore strong agitation for a sweeping new farm program will depend not so much upon resentful farmers as on their militant leaders, who are already rallying in Washington for a conference on Friday and Saturday called by Secretary Henry A. Wallace.

4. The situation seems thus far to have not a little in common with the aftermath of the NRA decision, when far from chaos and slump resulting, business began a continued boom.

Roosevelt Moves Slowly

5. Facing these likelihoods, President Roosevelt is proceeding with extreme caution, both as to an alternative farm program and as to a constitutional amendment. Despite demands by individual spokesmen for a constitutional reform, the question is not being vigorously pressed, everybody recognizing that in the face of Republican opposition such an amendment probably could never be carried.

6. As far as surface developments go, tax collections are stopped, benefit payments ended, the whole AAA machinery is at a pause. Some connected activities, such as sugar quotas—applying particularly to overseas producers—and the widely flung loans of the Commodity Credit Corporation, are to continue unchanged, according to the possibly overconfident announcement of AAA officials.

Stone's Opinion Studied

7. Broadly and basically, a great deal of study is being devoted to the minority opinion of the Supreme Court, read by former President Hoover's close friend, Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, in which the possible abuse of power by a majority on the court is pointed out.

The greatest vagueness surrounds any possible alternate farm relief plans. It is hard to tell which of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Two New Tunnels Planned to Ease Manhattan Traffic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8—Manhattan's East River, under which already run the trains of nine railroad and subway routes, is to have two more vehicular tubes, according to the provisions of a bill before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today for his signature—the first measure to pass the current session. The first of the new tunnels will supplement the Queensborough Bridge, connecting the boroughs of Manhattan and Queens at Thirty-eighth Street and Long Island City, for which a $58,365,000 federal grant was approved in Washington last week.

The second project, to cost relatively the same amount and for which the funds are still to be sought in Washington, would connect Manhattan with Kings Borough at the Battery and Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn.

The implementing bill, accompanied by an emergency message, was drafted to meet new stipulations by the Federal Government to safeguard its investment on the Manhattan-Queens project, but, following conferences with New York City officials, was expanded to include the construction of two tunnels instead of one.

The Manhattan-Kings Tube has been projected as essential to future traffic needs, but it is deemed unlikely that federal funds for it would be immediately forthcoming.

The Manhattan-Queens tube will be known as the Midtown Tunnel and is scheduled for completion in time for the 1939 world's fair in New York City.

Christian Science Lecture In Mother Church, Jan. 9

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the Church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, on Thursday, Jan. 9, at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Jesus, Our Exemplar." The lecturer, Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto, Canada, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Interested

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George Whitney — Thomas Lamont — J. P. Morgan

These Three Men Constitute Leaders of the Firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers, Now Appearing Before the Senate Munitions Inquiry Committee

Morgans Spent Billions for Allies; Vickers Denies Part in Arms Ring

Famous British Concern Owns Stock, It Admits, in Foreign Firms

Does Not Control

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The secretary of Vickers, Ltd., British munition makers, denied flatly before the Royal Commission on Private Manufacture of Arms today that his company was a member of "an international armaments ring" with business ramifications throughout the world.

Mr. J. Reid Young, who is also chief accountant of the company, said "such views, while no doubt quite sincerely held, are based on a complete misapprehension of the actual facts."

Great Britain's leading arms makers were summoned before the commission, reconvening following a recess, within 30 hours after J. P. Morgan began his wartime financing testimony before a United States Senate investigating committee.

Foreign Control Denied

Mr. Young told the commission:

"It is desired to state now that Vickers, Ltd., its subsidiaries and associates are not members of an international armament ring; neither do they control any foreign companies whatsoever by shareholding, by the nomination of directors or by agreements."

Sir Herbert Lawrence, chairman of both Vickers, Ltd., and Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., testified that Sir Basil Zaharoff, so-called mystery arms salesman, had taken no part in activities of Vickers or its associates since 1924 except for retaining an interest in a Spanish company.

Vickers, said Sir Herbert, look upon themselves as "highly equipped specialists" in the armament field, devoting their attention to the more complicated and specialized forms of arms and leaving the manufacture of such items as shells and rifles to other countries.

He declared "demand from abroad has resulted in the development of an anti-aircraft gun which in competition with the world has proved its pre-eminence," but added: "Our

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

How Billions Were Peddled by Morgan

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 8

ELABORATING previous testimony that the House of Morgan arranged the purchase of $3,000,000,000 worth of goods for the Allies prior to the United States declaration of war, the company told the Senate Committee that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation got $246,499,058 of this business.

Value of the contracts received by other companies was given as:

United States Steel Products Company, $123,778,288; Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, $41,129,913; Winchester Repeating Arms Company, $25,546,842; Remington Arms U. M. C. Company, $63,844,314; Remington Arms Company, $60,000,000; Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company, $43,368,686, and Baldwin Locomotive Works, $55,731,295.

Kansas Enters New Year With Neat Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas is entering the new year with a $700,000 surplus credited by officials to careful spending and to a "pay-as-you-go" program. According to George Robb, State Auditor, instead of drawing on the county treasurers in December for a part of next year's taxes to meet the state's bills, Kansas entered 1936 with a balance of 20 per cent left in the 1934 state tax fund due a year ago.

"There is approximately $750,000 cash in the state general revenue fund." Mr. Robb said, "and the December warrants will total somewhat less than that amount. In other words, instead of being some $700,000 'in the red' as it was at the end of 1933, the State was nearly

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

Longer Work Week Blamed For Lag in Jobs by A. F. of L.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—A one-and-one-quarter-hour increase in the average work week during 1935 cut down the number of jobs that might have been available for the unemployed, the American Federation of Labor reported today in its annual review of business.

Soon after the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act in 1933 the average industrial work week in the United States was reduced from 44 to 39 hours. After the end of the NRA last June, average hours of labor were again lengthened. By November, they had been increased to 40¼.

Progress for Business

These statistics were among factors leading the federation to conclude that "1935 was a year of progress for business at the expense of workers."

Other statements made to back up this conclusion were these:

While production has increased 14 per cent, employment has risen only 4 per cent and the total "real income" of all workers employed has gained only 7 per cent.

A 14 per cent increase in production has meant a 40 per cent increase in profits.

"While profits increased about 40 per cent, workers' real buying power rose only 2.6 per cent, and the workweek was lengthened by 1¾ hours," said the federation statement. "Employment in all industries during 1935 exceeded 1934 by an average of 670,000 while unemployment averaged 12,300,000. This increase in jobs was the worker's greatest gain, but even so employment failed to keep pace with gains in production and business activity."

13,000,000 Jobs Needed

Declaring that "we shall need to create more than 13,000,000 jobs in the next two years to give work to all who want it," the federation makes the point that jobs are not being created fast enough under recovery to keep pace with the increase in job seekers. Due to the growth in population it is estimated that the number of persons who want work in American industry increased from 48,000,000 in 1929 to 52,000,000 in November, 1935.

"Thus," says the federation, "in 1936 we must create 4,000,000 more jobs than industry provided in 1929 unless we expect to keep on supporting millions on relief rolls."

Since the low point of the depression, 2½ years ago, 5,584,000 persons are estimated to have gone back to work, but the number seeking work is increasing at the rate of 600,000 per year.

Predicting about a 10 per cent rise in production in 1936, the federation reminds industry that it will "be in a better position to increase wages" than it was in 1935.

Senate Inquiry Hears Net Was Spread Long Before U. S. Entered War

Wilson Sanctioned It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—J. Pierpont Morgan, head and inheritor of the great financial house bearing his name, listened with apparent listlessness today as the tale was retold by his partners before the Nye committee of how financial and industrial America was irretrievably committed to the World War long before the man-in-the-street was aware of the fact, or the State Department had acknowledged it.

The head of the House of Morgan answered questions put to him in a genial and mellow voice, but for the most part he sat a little aside, while the younger men, Thomas W. Lamont and George Whitney and others, fenced with the committee's investigator, Stephen Raushenbush, and the Senators.

Seemed Far in Past

It appeared from his infrequent replies that those days seemed long ago to Mr. Morgan; those historic days in which a gigantic $3,000,000,000 in British and French war contracts were allocated to the firms of America binding them by ties of business and finance to the side of the allies; those talks with ambassadors and statesmen at home and in London; those momentous loans which decided America's approach to the titanic struggle long before the slower moving statesmen and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

LaGuardia Drafts 'Baby' Wagner Bill For New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan 8—New York City ranks today as the first locality to take official cognizance of the United States Supreme Court majority report regarding the federal legislation as it pertains to social and economic welfare in a bill for a municipal labor law that would fulfill locally the purposes of the Wagner Labor Disputes Act. In the eventuality that this new-deal measure, too, may appear on the invalidated list, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia has drafted a "Baby" Wagner Bill to submit to the municipal assembly to establish capital-labor relations here on the basic principle of the right of employees to bargain collectively with their employers on conditions of labor.

The Fusion executive, who during his 14 years as a representative in Congress was the proponent of many measures which have come to make up the component parts of the New Deal, in particular those concerning social problems, and, although he represented a New York City district, was active in the farm relief bloc, said he had been working on a city labor law for some time. He saw a threat to the Wagner bill in the Supreme Court's demolition of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, he admitted, but added that he had some hope the Wagner bill might be "saved."

The LaGuardia proposal was acclaimed in organized labor quarters here, with Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council and of the International Longshoremen's Association, hailing it as action to be expected "from a labor-minded Mayor."

Edward MaGuire, counsel for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, saw in it "an understanding of the absolute need that exists for labor to be able to deal on a fair basis with employers, especially in New York, where we find Chambers of Commerce making an extended drive to make the city an open-shop town."

French Join British Navy In Collective Defense Plan

Naval Units Sent by Paris Government to Mediterranean

Vatican Held Urging Peace

Italy's Military Status in Ethiopia Regarded as Deteriorating

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 8—First fruits of the policy of collective security is how informed opinion here views the simultaneous withdrawal of British naval reinforcements from the Mediterranean and the arrival there of 92 French naval units now stationed in the Atlantic.

The reports that the French were sending ships to the Mediterranean have been current for some days, but news of the withdrawal of British ships came as a complete surprise when announced today, although the Monitor learns that it was really decided on some time ago.

Official circles maintain a prudent reserve about the reasons for these fleet movements. But it is strongly denied, as reported from Berlin, that they are part of a comprehensive Franco-British defense scheme aimed against Germany as well as Italy. Nothing has been done, the Monitor is informed, that goes beyond the scope of the present emergency.

Il Duce Won't Mind

It is generally held that the fleet transfers are the outcome of British insistence that if Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy should suddenly launch an attack, it must be met collectively.

Meanwhile there is reason to believe that in view of the close Franco-Italian relations, Premier Mussolini will regard the presence of French warships in the Mediterranean with a less prejudiced eye than he does the location of British battleships there.

It is also recognized here that the deterioration of Italy's military position in Ethiopia has definitely diminished the likelihood of any act of war against British ships.

Collective Action Assured

British inquiries on the subject of collective security have elicited satisfactory assurances from Yugoslavia and from other Mediterranean states.

In this connection military experts note with interest that one division of Alpine soldiers is on the way to Africa and another is to go out shortly, thus denuding the Italian land frontier of those troops best fitted to defend these mountainous regions. Premier Mussolini, it is argued, could not afford to take such a step if he intended to make war on the League of Nations.

Coincidence

The naval swap-over is timed to coincide roughly with the next meeting of the League Council set for Jan. 20, when the question of an oil embargo against Italy is due to be reconsidered. The embargo has been already approved "in principle" but the date of imposition remains to be fixed. This question is to be referred to a committee of experts and there are growing indications that despite President Roosevelt's move to restrict the United States exports of oil to Italy, the League powers are not eager that the experts should be in too much of a hurry.

So far as Downing Street is concerned, the chief factor in this seeming tardiness is the strong feeling—shared in most European chancelleries, the Monitor's inquiries show—that Italy cannot continue the struggle much longer. Her military position in Ethiopia, it is agreed, is growing steadily worse. Her economic and political position at home is represented as almost as bad.

Vatican Disturbed

In this connection, the Monitor learns on irreproachable authority that the Vatican is gravely concerned at the possibility of Communism gaining the upper hand in Italy if Premier Mussolini were to be overthrown—and Premier Mussolini's overthrow is now generally expected if the Ethiopian adventure is a failure.

Though the Vatican is doing its utmost behind the scenes to find a basis of settlement, informed circles here are not favorably impressed with its chances of success.

Plans to Push Ahead

Premier Mussolini, it is known, still remains intransigent. Indeed he is understood to be planning for another mobilization — the whole nation to be called up this time instead of only certain classes—in order to prove Italy's determination to see the matter through.

Meanwhile it is also learned that Premier Mussolini is striving to develop Albanian oil fields in a hurry, in case the oil sanction should be applied. More than 100 wells, it is declared, already have been sunk and a pipe link laid to Valona. The quality of the oil is said to be good, but it is not known as to what quantities are available.

The Albanian oil concession formerly belonged to the Anglo-Italian Oil Company which spent large sums in unsuccessfully sinking wells about 10 years ago.

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Canada Moves Surplus Wheat At Slight Loss

Present developments in the world's wheat markets has brought the spotlight to bear on Canada's major crop. The Monitor's special correspondent in Ottawa contributes the second of three special articles presenting aspects of the dramatic story of Canadian wheat. The first article appeared yesterday.

By Lloyd Roberts
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Disposal of over 45,000,000 bushels of wheat by the Canadian Wheat Board in the month of December has given this grave national problem a more hopeful aspect, and statistical experts at Winnipeg and Ottawa believe that in the next eight months a great deal can be done to clear up the glut of wheat which has depressed the market for six years and has obligated the Federal Government to the extent of many millions of dollars. The action of the Argentine Government in raising its minimum price for wheat was an important factor toward clearing the situation.

While it is well understood in the wheat areas of the West, it is not so generally clear in eastern Canada that the great bulk of wheat which has been marketed and is on hand is owned by the Federal Government, through the Wheat Board, and that any losses sustained as a result of the Wheat Board's operations must be met out of the Federal Treasury and collected through taxes. In this way every Canadian citizen is financially interested in the success or failure of the Wheat Board in disposing of present holdings at a fair price.

Going Fast

In the first two weeks, the board sold 43,000,000 bushels while acquiring 35,000,000 bushels.

Similar activity in moving wheat for the remainder of the crop year would leave the Wheat Board clear of stocks.

The trade agreement with Japan is expected to assist materially in selling wheat abroad. Japan is normally a large buyer of Canadian wheat, and in the peak year bought about 22,000,000 bushels.

The United States is in the market for a large quantity of Canadian wheat this year. Eight or nine million bushels had been sold in the last week of 1935, and the most conservative estimates suggested that at least 30,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat would be required for milling in the United States before the end of the year, as well as smaller quantities of feed wheat. More optimistic estimates predict that as much as 75,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat will be required in the United States before the new crop begins to move.

Heavy Duty Continues

The trade agreement did not reduce the duty on wheat, which is still 42 cents per bushel for wheat used in milling, and 10 per cent ad valorem when the wheat is used for feeding cattle or other purposes. The wheat which has been shipped so far has paid the usual duty.

The Liberal Government was pledged by election promises to adopt a policy which would dispose of the large wheat surpluses which were built up over a period of years, and the appointment of J. R. Murray and G. H. McIvor of Winnipeg and Dean A. M. Shaw of Saskatoon, followed as it was by a vigorous selling policy, suggests that an attempt is being made to carry out the promise.

The exact financial situation of the Wheat Board is not accurately known to the public, since all details are kept secret, but it is well known that many million bushels have been sold in recent weeks at a small loss.

Already Proves Costly

For several days extremely large sales were made in the price range between 82 and 86 cents, while the minimum price paid for this fall's crop was 87½ cents, and most of the "carry over" from the previous crop years cost the Government well over 90 cents. The indication is, therefore, that at present the Government is selling at a figure perhaps 5 cents a bushel below cost, and that therefore the operations of the new wheat board have cost the taxpayer several million dollars to date.

The main object of the new wheat board, however—to dispose of the surplus supply as rapidly as possible without breaking the market—is being achieved. The supporters of the new policies claim that to offset the losses which may be sustained in the early operations, the price will probably rise when the bulk of the surplus has been disposed of, and later on in the crop year it may be possible to sell wheat at a figure considerably higher than what was paid. Any profits which may have been made will, when the operations are wound up at the end of the crop year, be distributed among the farmers who sold to the board, in proportion to their sales.

Profit Not Aim

While it is too soon to forecast what possible developments may turn up, it is clear that the Government is not aiming at a profit in the handling of the 1935 harvest. Instead they are prepared, if necessary, to incur a loss of a few millions if by so doing they can clear stocks fairly well. It is not anticipated that the whole surplus can be disposed of by the end of the present crop year (July 31) but if it can be brought down to manageable proportions the Government at Ottawa will be pretty well satisfied.

The farmer in Canada is free to sell through the wheat board or not, as he sees fit, and the private grain trade is being permitted to operate on the Winnipeg exchange and elsewhere. If conditions change so that the private buyer and speculator will gradually take over the business of buying and selling wheat it would be entirely satisfactory to most members of the present Government. The Liberals have repeatedly criticized the intervention of the Government in the wheat trade, and claim that it is only justified by emergency. While it is accepted that the farmer must be protected if possible against price collapses, most members of the Government prefer to see the law of supply and demand controlling the situation again.

As to Future

If another glut threatens as a result of larger harvests in 1936, the Government will have to make a momentous decision, as to whether it will follow the policy followed by John I. McFarland in recent years, or whether it will adopt a system such as that used by the Argentine, and copied fairly accurately here last July. The latter would mean the fixing of a minimum price to the wheat-grower to cover his costs, and then the disposal in world markets of all stocks accumulated, at the best price which could be secured without holding up the flow of wheat. Any loss in operations would be met out of the Federal Treasury.

The wheat pools of the three western provinces have ceased the pooling of wheat and are now acting as handling companies. They are gradually getting out of the debts they contracted when wheat fell so sharply in 1929 and 1930. It is possible that if the Federal Government decided to retire from the wheat market and to allow supply and demand to govern, the pool idea might be revived. But a sad lesson was learned when prices collapsed in 1929 and 1930, and if it were revived it would, according to authoritative opinion here, be with safeguards such as were not in operation in 1929.

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Philadelphia Boomed For 1936 Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8—Instead of bidding for the Democratic National Convention this year, Atlantic City has decided to support Philadelphia's bid. Returning from a conference of officials of both cities, Albert M. Greenfield, chairman of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce and Tourist Bureau, stated that the shore city expects many thousands of visitors would make the short side trip to it, if the convention is held here.

Mayor Charles D. White, of Atlantic City, promised to work to enlist the financial support of hotel men and political leaders and, if possible, to arrange for an Atlantic City delegation to join the Philadelphia group which is to go to Washington to present the city's invitation.

Morgan Billions for Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

the unwitting public had come around to ratify the condition of war, which he and his firm, and other firms like his, had already effected.

He Was All Business

The record of those transactions were once more written into history today, more amply than at any previous time, and at the same time peeks behind the scenes were given and hitherto unrecorded struggles and crises which dealt indirectly with America's war entry.

Mr. Morgan said yesterday that he was "not concerned with neutrality" himself, that that was a matter he left to the State Department and to the harassed President Wilson. He simply went ahead with the making of loans to the British and French, and above all the purchase for them of enormous supplies to be sewn in the battlefields of Flanders—letting of contracts for millions of rifles; machine guns, projectiles, aluminum, copper, steel, oil, and even an item for "musical instruments," from a drum manufacturer without which the distant struggle across 3000 miles of ocean could hardly have been carried on.

Neutrality Only Incidental

Mr. Morgan was interested only in this, he said; and after he had fulfilled his work the question of neutrality hardly mattered any more; it had been settled meanwhile by the very war boom he created.

The big man answered calmly and benevolently whenever he was questioned as to his transactions. As to details he was vague, but on the broad general matters he was clear.

He was proud of his association with the allied powers, or the unsmirched record of his firm, which came through the expenditure of billions of dollars of allied gold, at a time of unparalleled confusion and stress, with no impugnment of its honesty, of having taken more than its contracted share, or of having let any more than the prescribed amount of gold stick to its fingers.

No Personal Speculating

Mr. Morgan said again today that neither he, nor any member of his firm, had made any personal speculation in all the "war babies" which he helped create in the World War.

And again today, members of the Morgan firm, and particularly Thomas W. Lamont, took the occasion to insist that the United States entered the World War, not because of war orders but because of "German submarines." That, and that alone, declared Mr. Lamont heatedly, was the cause of America's joining the conflict.

The complete list of purchases made by J. P. Morgan & Co as agents for the British and French were put into the record today, and under the questioning of Mr. Rauschenbush the memory of the early days of the war were invoked, while America was still "neutral" in which munition firms blossomed over the American landscape almost over night, fertilized by allied contracts.

Food for War Babies

Thirty-seven pages of such contracts were offered, with about 25 American firms listed to the page. Some of the big orders follow:

Ætna Explosive Co	$58,000,000
American Can Co	33,000,000
American Car & Foundry	43,000,000
American Smelting & Ref. Co.	234,000,000
American Steel Foundry	35,000,000
Baldwin Locomotive	55,000,000
Barrel Co. (chemicals)	23,000,000
Bethlehem Steel	246,000,000
Bliss, E. W. & Co. (shells)	33,000,000
Buffalo Copper & Brass Mills	30,000,000
Butterworth Judson Co	55,000,000
Chase Rolling Mills	21,000,000
E. I du Pont	429,000,000
Eddystone Ammunition Co.	40,000,000
General Electric Co.	28,000,000
Hercules Powder	68,000,000
Hudson Metal Co.	32,000,000
Inland Steel Co.	33,000,000
Lackawanna Steel Co.	38,000,000
Midvale Steel Co.	43,000,000
Pierce Arrow Co.	21,000,000
Pollak Steel Co.	25,000,000
Remington Arms U. M. C. Co.	63,000,000
Remington Arms Co.	60,000,000
Semet Solvay Co.	35,000,000
U. S. Steel	123,000,000
Washington Steel Co.	59,000,000
Winchester Arms Co.	25,000,000
Youngstown Steel	41,000,000

An Appeal to Morgan

There was indeed hardly a respectable manufacturing firm in the country which did not receive one of the war orders, recorded in the Morgan list.

At one time, after long bickering between Messrs. Lamont and Raushenbush, Mr. Morgan was directly appealed to by the latter, and appeared to come oue of quiet doze not quite certain where the proceedings were.

"You don't feel that we are neglecting you, do you?" asked the Senate investigator.

"Oh, dear me, no!" said Mr. Morgan gratefully, to the accompaniment of laughter. "Let's see, where have we got to now?"

Mr. Morgan made plain that he could not remember details of those exciting days, approximately 20 years later, but of general policies he was certain.

Saw German Threat

Of the new material brought into testimony today one item showed how British contracts for American-made rifles were poured out in the very earliest days of the war, while another item dealt with fears at one time that the Winchester Arms Company might come under control of the "enemy," namely, Germany.

A total of 4,400,000 rifles, with a value of $191,000,000 was ordered by the British through Morgan & Co. in the eight months between February and September, 1915, the figures indicated; some of these in behalf of the Russian and other governments.

The Remington and Winchester Arms Companies were in shaky financial condition as the war started, the records indicated, and the former was bolstered up by bank loans.

Stock Being Bought Up

As to the latter, a cable, marked "strictly confidential" was read into the record from the Morgan company to its agents in London, for the British Government, declaring that "Kuhn Loeb & Co. (New York bankers) are reported to have been picking up for some time in small blocks, the stock of this company."

The cable asked if the British Government would be interested in securing financial control of the company, either for itself or an agent, the majority of the stock then being available for purchase.

"Our belief is," the Morgan cable continued, "that the trustee is a high grade man and would not consider disposing of his holdings if such disposition would be inimical to the interests of those with whom he had made contracts.

Who Was the Enemy?

"Furthermore, we would be surprised if Kuhn Loeb & Company would act in this matter for the enemy."

"Who was the enemy?" asked Mr. Raushenbush sharply, at this point, "wasn't the United States a neutral at that time?"

Mr. Lamont agreed that the reference was to Germany, and explained that while Germany was not then America's enemy, the word was used in connection with its relation to the British.

Later, Mr. Morgan sent a tip to the British that a merger of the firm with the du Ponts might be arranged. The British, however, did not move in the matter.

Study Neutrality Bill

While the Nye Committee was busy today, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee began study of the Administration's neutrality bill which would impose, among other things, an automatic embargo on the shipment of munitions, and the granting of credits, to any nation which went to war and make the operations of another Morgan firm forever impossible.

The Senate Committee decided to send the bill to the chamber as soon as possible. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, will appear before it Friday, it was announced, with other State Department officials. Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, said he was interested particularly in the matter of war-time trade, and favored continuation of "normal" trade with a belligerent.

Wilson Gave Word

Hitherto unpublished documents, read into the record of the hearing, purport to show that Woodrow Wilson indirectly gave the word to international bankers in 1914 to go ahead with loans to belligerents, contrary to the publicly announced policy of the Government.

It was also divulged yesterday that three days after the World War began France negotiated with the Morgan firm to supply the allies with funds.

This and the declaration by J. P. Morgan and Frank A. Vanderlip, former head of the National City Bank, that they "never had been neutral" in the war added to the high lights of the inquiry.

Memo by Lansing

A document, made public for the first time yesterday, was a memorandum written by Robert Lansing, then counselor of the State Department under Secretary William J. Bryan, and later himself Secretary of State, on Oct. 23, 1914, representing his memory of a talk with President Wilson.

The memo quoted the President as saying that there would be no objection to credits to belligerents, but said the Government should not be asked to approve such loans, and added also that the news should be given out as coming from Mr. Lansing and without acknowledging that Mr. Wilson had approved it.

Prior to this, on Aug. 15, 1914, the policy of the Government had been announced by Secretary Bryan, Mr. Lansing's superior, to the effect that "loans by American bankers to any foreign Government which is at war are inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality."

Might Have Kept U. S. Out

It is the contention of the Nye committee that if this policy had been lived up to, the United States might have kept out of the war. How the policy came to be weakened, the new document, for the first time, seems to indicate.

The Lansing memorandum adds that he was instructed to tell interested parties of the change of policy. A notation of the memo shows that Mr. Lansing communicated the news to Willard Straight, whom Mr. Morgan yesterday identified as an "agent," and a similar agent of the National City Bank. Whether Mr. Bryan knew what was going on is uncertain.

Not Officially Admitted

The Government did not officially admit that its policy toward loans had been altered till March 31, 1915, five months after the secret communication to the Morgan firm by Mr. Lansing. In the meantime, however, a number of loans had been made.

To counteract the seeming impression that it had advance word from the Wilson Administration, the Morgan partners produced yesterday front page stories from the New York Times, and New York World written at the time and announcing that the loan-ban had been lifted. These stories came from Washington, and were attributed to "high authority."

Washington reporters assume they came in one of the State Department press conferences, which still follows the custom of divulging information while declining to be quoted.

U. D. C. Ends Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—The South Carolina division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, held its annual, three-day convention here, with addresses by Dr. E. W. Sikes, president of Clemson College, and Dr. D. W. Daniel of the Clemson faculty, and an inspection of the John C. Calhoun mansion, "Fort Mill," now in process of restoration, featuring the program. Dr. George Sherrill, Clemson professor of political science, also spoke.

Naval Plan Calls For Year's Notice Of New Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 7—The much-maligned Naval Conference got down to real business today when outlines of agreements for notification of construction plans enjoyed good prospects of success, emerging from significant harmonizing of British, French and Italian proposals.

The way has been cleared by a complete abandonment during the past two days of all efforts to seek a device which would provide a vehicle perpetuating in some form existing naval ratios.

Into Realm of Facts

With delegates thus abandoning impossible objectives for a least common denominator of conflicting naval demands the conference moved for the first time into the realm of facts.

The results to be expected along this line are small enough. The varying proposals all revolved around schemes involving nothing more than notification by each naval power once a year of exactly what it intends to build during that year. Even this, however, is better than a naval race aggravated by violent and inflammatory rumors always current when secrecy prevails.

Japan's Position Unknown

Japan constitutes the only significant stumbling block. The British, French and Italians are all proposing much the same thing. The United Statees has consistently favored any practical device, no matter how small, to ameliorate the danger of naval competition. The Japanese position is still unknown. Some concern is felt here, but hopes are based on suggestions of a minimum character.

The new British position marks a decided retreat from its suggestion for a six-year advance notification of all naval programs. This was done, it is understood, to salvage something from the deadlock which has marked discussion to date. There is some disappointment among the American delegates who had continued to hope for a preservation of present ratios.

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55-45 MYRTLE AVENUE Cor. Putnam Ave. (Ridgewood, Queens)
350 FULTON STREET Corner Pearl Street
JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE Corner Griffith Street

NEWARK, N. J.
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET STREET
1511 CHESTNUT STREET
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
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BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT STREET Near Scollay Square
605 WASHINGTON ST Bet. Avery and Boylston St
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Ship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Europa	Jan. 10	Cherbourg, Jan. 16	Jan. 10, 1:00 pm	Jan. 10 8:00 pm
Ile de France	Jan. 11	Plymouth, Jan. 17	Jan. 10, 8:00 pm	Jan. 11, 7:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunganui	San Francisco, Jan. 15	Jan. 10, 4:00 pm	Jan. 10, 7:30 pm
Toiken	San Pedro, Jan. 23	Jan. 18, 4:00 pm	Jan. 18, 7:30 pm
†Manulani	San Francisco, Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President McKinley	Seattle, Jan. 18	Jan. 13, 4:00 pm	Jan. 13, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro, Jan. 19	Jan. 14, 4:00 pm	Jan. 14, 7:30 pm

*Leaves midnight.
†Australia must be specially addressed.

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SHREDDED Codfish in Green Peppers

½ package Beardsley's SHREDDED Codfish; dash of pepper; 2 cups mashed potato; ¾ cup of milk; 6 green peppers; ½ cup of bread crumbs; 2 tablespoons chopped pimento; ¼ tablespoonful Worcestershire sauce.

Place SHREDDED Codfish in fine sieve or cheese cloth. Pour over it a little cold water. Press or squeeze dry.

Mix SHREDDED Codfish, milk, pimento and seasonings with potato.

Wash peppers, remove tops, seeds and membrane. Stuff with the codfish mixture. Cover with crumbs and dot with butter. Place in baking dish, adding enough hot water to half cover the peppers. Cover dish and bake in moderately hot oven (375 degrees) for about one hour. (Serves 6.)

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Profits up 40 per cent.
Average unemployed: 12,300,000.
The Federation said that the number of working hours a week, reduced from 44 to 39 hours by the NRA, has increased 1¼ hours since the NRA folded up, thus eating up the number of jobs that might have been available to the unemployed.

Hours blamed for job lag: Page 1.

Naval—Powers May Act Without Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London — The Naval Conference today faced the prospect of having to proceed without Japan. The Japanese delegation firmly refused to consider even the modest notification proposal which the other powers had virtually agreed upon, until the deadlocked question of a common upper limit for all navies is settled. The four other delegations are understood to be willing to proceed without Japan if necessary.

Every effort is being made to keep Japan here, but this latest development makes negotiations with the Japanese virtually impossible.

The other powers seem determined to seek agreements among themselves, with their naval strengths predicated on future Japanese action.

LaGuardia—Writes Labor Bill for New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York — Mayor LaGuardia anticipated possible overthrow of the Wagner Labor Disputes Act by the Supreme Court, by preparing a "baby Wagner Bill" for submission to the Municipal Assembly. It would ensure the right of collective bargaining within the city, after the manner of the national act.

Bonus—Bill Approved by House Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — Congressional notes:

The Vinson-Patman-McCormick bonus bill received unanimous approval of the House Ways and Means Committee, and a drive for action before the end of the week was planned.

The United States will spend in the neighborhood of $1,000,000,000 next year for armaments, according to budget figures. This sum presses if not exceeds the heaviest peacetime arms budgets of the world.

Italy—Press Attacks U. S. Neutrality

Rome (AP) — The Italian press directed fresh fire at President Roosevelt's neutrality program and thoroughly reliable sources disclosed the anti-American attacks were undertaken with the full prior knowledge of the Fascist Government.

Il Duce's personal organ said Americans, whose expansion from the Atlantic to the Pacific "overcame difficulties of nature and barbarians," should comprehend the Italian cause in Ethiopia. Il Popolo di Roma attributed the President's stand to "necessarily imperfect and not profound knowledge" of European problems.

'Ways and Means' for Bonus

© Harris & Ewing

Rep. Jere Cooper — Rep. Fred Vinson — Brig. Gen. F. T. Hines — Rep J. W. McCormack

Members of the House Ways and Means Committee Confer With General Hines, Administrator of the Veterans Bureau, on the Bonus Bill

Farm Price Drop Soon Unlikely

(Continued from Page 1)

the old remedies would get past the six-man barrier on the Supreme Court. The farm economists, of course, have an abundance of devices. Senator Charles L. McNary's three-way plan, turning mainly on an export bounty theory, is almost alone in the field on the Republican side. The AAA is credited with having an amorphous scheme for a domestic allotment program, financed with excise taxes on processing, but with crop curtailment applied through state-controlled "scientific farm management." But the mere words "processing taxes" make observers sceptical of the chances of such plans before the tribunal.

Payments Assailed

But both Secretary Wallace and President Roosevelt have committed themselves fully to payment of existing contracts, amounting to some $250,000,000 out of an appropriation to be asked straight away of Congress. Though this announcement served to allay grave fears in farming districts—with Republican newspapers in such areas demanding assurance of the payments—there is already an attack on their legality. Nelson Littell, one of the Liberty League's law panel, declares in letters to Secretary Wallace and J. R. McCarl, Comptroller General, that such payments cannot be made. To Mr. McCarl he declares: "No executive officer of the Government has any authority to enter into a contract which is not within the federal power, and no officer charged with the expenditure of federal funds can properly approve payments under contracts entered into which are not within the said federal power."

Power of Congress

Respecting Congress's ability to authorize such payments, Mr. Littell says that while power of Congress to appropriate money is broad, a member of Congress would be disregarding his oath of office to support the Constitution if he should vote to appropriate money for payments under these contracts in view of the Supreme Court's decision.

President Roosevelt, however, said flatly at his press conference that there was no doubt of the legality of such payments, and it will apparently be up to some taxpayer to bring suit if they are to be stopped—unless Mr. McCarl siezes the opportunity to enter the picture.

Wallace Speech

The general situation was very clearly reviewed by Secretary Wallace in his regular weekly broadcast to farmers. With no heat, emotion, or even oratorical attempt to arouse his hearers, the Secretary assured farmers that while the AAA machine was at a standstill, payments on existing contracts would be made as soon as an appopriation comes from Congress.

He took a sober view of the immediate effects of the decision—leading to the conclusion listed above that the direct effects on farm prices in coming months may not be disruptive. He said: "We hope that the immediate effect of the Supreme Court decision on farm prices will not be serious. Exactly what the effects will be six or nine months hence it is impossible to say."

This moderate view is at variance with President Roosevelt's prophecy after the NRA decision, not only that business would suffer, but that should AAA be outlawed, cotton would drop to 5 cents a pound and wheat to 36 cents a bushel.

Long-Term Effects

But Secretary Wallace was graver on the long-term effects of no crop control, quoting from his much admired analysis "America Must Choose" in July, 1934, as follows:

"'I would not mind seeing the processing tax and acreage control abolished in 1936 if we have something better to take its place. But, unless we have built up greatly increased foreign purchasing power by reducing tariffs, or unless we start loaning money outside the United States to enable foreign nations to buy our surplus, I am afraid that dropping the processing tax and acreage control in 1936 would result, with the ordinary run of weather, in a repetition within a few years of the 1932 situation.

Immediate Effects

"'In saying this I realize quite well that during the first year or two after the removal of processing taxes, the result might seem quite happy indeed. In the case of a product like hogs, I would anticipate that a sudden removal of the processing tax might result in some increase in cash prices.

"'If this comes at the same time that there is a reduced production resulting from the previous production control, the outcome would be to cause unthinking farmers to say "Isn't it fine without the processing tax? Look how much better off we are without it."'"

Cotton Situation

Such a rosy picture—misleading or not—is not presented in the cotton fields. No workable crop reduction plan for cotton, it is feared, can be evolved to apply to the present crop year. Already, it is learned, large planters in the cotton belt are making commitments for stock and fertilizer, and acres out of cultivation will speedily be put into production. By the end of January, such operations are expected to be well under way in Texas, and spreading eastward with the spring.

Next year's crop, under such conditions, is expected to reach no less than 15,000,000 bales.

Outstanding Loans

AAA authorities declare that the commodity cotton and corn loans now outstanding—amounting now to $269,709,894—are unchanged by invalidation of the act. Future loans could be written, it is said, without crop reduction requirement, and that the Commodity Credit Corporation can continue in business.

Payments of $30,000,000 to cotton farmers this month are scheduled. These, too, may be interpreted as a "moral obligation" which must be met, since the farmers pledged cooperation with the AAA when the promises were made. A further commitment of $99,369,794 is due on corn loans.

AAA Leaders Busy

Meantime, the Government has on hand 4,500,000 bales of cotton for which it made loans. These matured on Jan. 1, 1936, were extended until Feb. 1, and now may be extended further—if they are decided to be legal.

The cotton and crop-loan problems are only samples of other troubles on the AAA doorstep. The agricultural officials expect to see more clearly after their conference this week end with farm leaders from all parts of the country. Meantime, while the rank and file of AAA may be at the "standstill" described by reports, the leaders are on a 24-hour day.

Corn Products Cuts Prices on AAA Ruling

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP) — The Corn Products Company, one of the leading producers of starches, sirups and other corn derivatives, will immediately reduce its prices as a result of AAA decision, it was disclosed yesterday.

The reductions will run from 10 to 13 cents per hundred pounds over the general range of the company's products, according to notices sent to its customers. Such reductions, an official of the company explained, were approximately equivalent to the increased costs incurred when the processing tax provisions of the AAA were made effective.

They apply to starches, corn sugar, glucose and various other products.

Fatalities Mark End Of Argentine Strike

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 8 (AP) —Buenos Aires' bus drivers, trade unions and several other workers' organizations decreed an end to their attempted general strike today after a day of violence marked by at least five fatalities.

President Justo of Argentina interrupted his vacation to fly back to the capital, and police, riflemen and federal guards took control of all suburban strategic points during the 24-hour strike in sympathy with 20,000 stone masons who walked out three months ago, seeking higher wages.

The police announced complete order had been restored.

A resume of the damage dealt during the strike showed:

Twelve buses, three city garbage wagons, three milk wagons, four food carts, five streetcars, and several railway cars burned; and some railway lines lifted.

Flour Prices Slump

TOLEDO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Millers said yesterday that flour prices had taken a nosedive, as a result of Supreme Court action, invalidating processing taxes on wheat and flour. Mills were forced to accept prices lowered by the equivalent of the tax or see business go to competitors, it was explained.

The tax on wheat amounted to 30 cents a bushel, which millers paid to the Government under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. This was equivalent to about $1.35 a barrel of flour.

Bonus Bill Gets Right of Way On House Calendar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 — With President Roosevelt's views on the measure still unknown the House of Representatives gave right-of-way today to the bonus bill, with a vote schedule for Friday of this week.

Under an agreement adopted by the Rules Committee today, the bill, sponsored by leading veterans' organizations, will be brought to the floor tomorrow. Provision was made for one hour of discussion of the rule and four hours of general debate, with the stipulation that the House should remain in session on Friday until the vote is taken.

Many Amendments

Despite criticism by some members that the bill is discriminatory because it provides for cancellation of unpaid interest on veterans' loans but does not provide for a refund of interest paid, the committee decided to accede to a personal request from Representative Robert L. Doughton, chairman, that the rule be granted. Indications are that numerous amendments will be offered on the floor. Republicans said they would seek to regulate the method of raising the money to pay the bonus.

The Rules Committee action was taken after the House Ways and Means Committee made public its formal report urging passage of the bill. Its enactment, the committee argued, will increase purchasing power and stimulate recovery.

$2,282,350,000 Needed

The total cash payment of the bonus with cancellation of interest, the committee estimated, will require about $2,282,350,000 but only $1,000,350,000 will be needed as an immediate cash outlay since funds are already available for the balance.

Backed by Veterans

Pointing out that the bill has the approval of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Disabled American Veterans, the report said:

"In the judgment of the committee, immediate cash payment of the adjusted service certificates will increase the purchasing power of the nation. It believes that it is an essential part of the recovery program.

"It believes that the present policy looking toward recovery argues strongly that this debt, which is just, due and unpaid should be paid in cash to the defenders of our country, who rendered the service and paid in their lifetime."

At his press conference yesterday, President Roosevelt still declined to give any indication whether he will veto a bonus bill this year as he did last.

Philadelphia Mayor Shakes Up Police And Abolishes Tow Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8 — Philadelphia's newly inaugurated Mayor, S. Davis Wilson, wasted no time in making his promised changes in the police department. On his first day in office 91 men, including inspectors, captains, sergeants and detectives, were shaken from their positions, and the much-maligned towing squad was abolished.

The abolition of this institution was one of the Mayor's campaign pledges. The powerful trucks which have in recent years picked up the front ends of improperly parked automobiles and removed them to garages—to be redeemed by their owners at a fixed charge of $6—will no longer be seen on downtown streets.

In place of the "$6 Club" the Mayor proposes to establish a "Cafeteria Court Club." Under this proposed system illegally parked cars get a ticket. Within 48 hours owners must mail or bring in the amount of a fixed fine. The schedule of fines under consideration for Philadelphia is as follows:

First offense—$2.
Parking in front of fire hydrant—$5.
Failure to pay fine on time—$10.
Second and subsequent offenses—double fine.

Mr. Wilson was inaugurated Mayor before a crowd of 15,000 in Convention Hall. It was the first time a mayor had taken oath of office outside of City Hall, where the Council Chamber has a capacity of less than 1000.

High on the new Mayor's program was a plan for revamping the transit system and introducing a 5 cent fare and another for putting the Market Street elevated line underground for its entire length and using the elevated structure to support a new by-pass highway for automobile traffic entering the city from the Delaware County suburbs.

Texas Builds Fish Ponds

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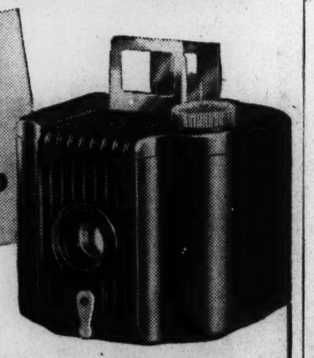

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Children's Hats and Caps
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Salaries of $100,000 and Over Discovered to Be No Rarity

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Congress took a peek into the pay envelopes of the nation's leading money-makers today and discovered that annual salaries of $100,000 are not rarities.

Chairman Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the House Ways and Means Committee decided to make the salary list public after a series of conferences with Speaker Byrns, House leaders and Treasury Department legal experts.

It was the opinion of Treasury counsel yesterday that it might take an act of Congress to release the list since the 1934 Revenue Act merely provided that corporations report all salaries over $15,000 to Congress, and made no specific provision for making the report public.

Ranks as Public Document

The leaders decided that a report to Congress is a public document which the people are entitled to examine.

Under the 1934 Revenue Act, corporations filed with the Treasury Department for transmission to Congress the names and salaries of persons receiving more than $15,000 annually. More than 18,000 individuals were listed by some 8000 corporations in the report for 1934.

Businessmen, in many instances, were forced to give way to actors in the matter of salaries. Mae West's $339,166.65 from Paramount Pictures was among the top payments.

Half Million for Hearst

William Randolph Hearst paid himself a yearly salary of $500,000 as head of his wide-spread enterprises and John Francis Neylan, his counsel, $88,000 as head of Hearst Consolidated Publications. Morrill Goddard, editor of Hearst's American Weekly, receives $161,222 annually.

Col. Frank Knox, president of the Chicago Daily News and Republican presidential possibility, received $75,000—the White House salary.

Henry L. Doherty, president of H. L. Doherty, Inc., the utility empire, drew $100,000.

Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, receives $90,036. P. E. Martin, a vice-president, $107,341, and Charles E. Sorensen, general superintendent of the Ford Company, $103,435.

Made Up of Dimes

S. S. Kresge, chairman of the board of S. S. Kresge Company, was paid $107,000; C. B. Vandusen, president, $106,365; C. B. Tuttle, treasurer, $107,000, and R. R. Williams, vice-president, $107,000.

George W. Hill, president of the American Tobacco Company, received $187,126. Salaries of other officers of the company included: Paul Han, vice-president, $150,275; T. R. Haylor, vice-president, $150,275; C. F. Neiley, vice-president, $150,275, and V. Riggero, vice-president, $150,275.

Crooning Pays Well

Bing Crosby, Inc., Ltd., paid Bing Crosby, the crooner and actor, $104,449 a year. Crosby drew an additional $88,499 from the Crosby Productions, Inc.

Max Baer, one-time heavyweight boxing king, drew $16,666 from Paramount Pictures. Other Paramount salaries included: Joan Bennett, $36,976; George Burns and Gracie Allen together, $68,791; Dorothy Parker Campbell, $16,000 for the famous Parker wit; Claudet Colbert, $85,000; Gary Cooper, $139,667; Marlene Deitrich, $145,000; Duke Ellington, Inc., and his orchestra, $18,249; Cecile de Mille, producer, $125,000.

W. C. Fields, $155,083

W. C. Fields, $155,083; Miriam Hopkins, $71,145; William Le Baron, $144,711; Guy Lombardo and his orchestra, $35,000; Leo McCarey, $12,416; Wesley Ruggles, director, $139,510; B. P. Schulberg, producer, $145,583; Sylvia Sidney, $110,583 and Norman Taurog, director, $118,750.

Their own producing companies paid Constance Bennett $176,188; Charles Chaplin $143,000 and Walt Disney, $51,500. Pandro Berman of RKO got $129,924.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was paid $60,000.

More Newspaper Salaries

Joseph Pulitzer, president of the publishing company which bears his name, received $134,524. Edward W. Scudder, publisher of the Newark (N. J.) Evening News, drew $136,224.

The counsel for the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, F. L. Fuller, received $107,448.

These were listed by the Prudential Insurance Company:

Edward D. Duffield, president, $100,000; Walter H. Brown, manager, Shaker Heights, Ohio, $146,849; Claude R. Fooshe, St. Louis manager, $131,429; Sidney J. Herzberg, Shorewood, Wis., a manager, $137,933; Harry B. Nelles, Van Nuys, Calif., manager, $107,599; Frank C. Pierson, Pittsburgh manager, $125,338; Jesse E. Smith, Hinsdale, Ill., manager, $130,373; James S. White Sr., St. Louis, manager, $131,000.

Powder and Print

The Nast Publishing Company paid its president, Conde Nast, $49,999 a year. Max Reinhardt, received $17,500 for devoting one third of his time as dramatic director to the California Festival Association.

R. G. Clough, Salem, N. J., received $125,770 a year as production manager of the du Pont Company's ammonia department. Other du pont salaries included: J. E. Crane, vice-president, $97,200; Lammot du Pont, president, $100,219; A. B. Echols, vice-president, $97,200; W. S. Carpenter Jr., vice-president, $125,770.

R. W. Woodruff, president of the Coca Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga., received $100,350.

Money in the Air

United Aircraft paid P. G. Johnson, president, East Hartford, Conn., $72,620; George W. and D. Spencer Berger, each $95,000 from Berger Brothers Company, of New Haven.

K. R. Kingbury, president Standard Oil of California, was paid $136,368; Oscar Sutro, vice-president, $90,912; H. L. Sorensen, secretary United Grocers, Inc., $83,117; C. E. Adams, president Air Reduction Company, $76,609; D. E. Woodhull, president American Bank Note Company, $50,000; F. H. McAdoo, vice-president Allied Chemical and Dye, $56,666; W. B. Given Jr., president American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, $62,500.

Cans and Transport

H. W. Phelps, president American Can, $121,530; George N. Tidd, president American Gas & Electric Company, $75,650; William C. Dickerman, president American Locomotive Company, $54,675; D. K. David, president American Maize-Products Company, $61,250.

S. T. Bledsoe, president and chairman Santa Fe Railroad, Topeka, Kan., $56,200; L. A. Downs, president Illinois Central Railroad, $60,000; Homer Guck, publisher, Illinois Publishing & Printing Company, Chicago, $50,353; R. A. Cavenaugh, secretary-treasurer Illinois Commercial Men's Association, $58,219 and an additional $30,891 as secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Traveling Men's Health Association.

Machinery and Dry Goods

A. E. McKinstry, president ad interim, International Harvester Company, Chicago, $60,756; John McKinley, president, Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, $60,000.

Dr. C. H. Mayo, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., $50,000; Dr. W. J. Mayo, $50,000; Arthur C. Dorrance, president, Campbell Soup Company, Camden, N. J., $112,500; S. B. Colgate, Colgate-Peet Company, $58,747.

M. H. Karker, president, Jewel Tea Company, Barrington, Ill., $87,860; J. L. Kraft, president, Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation, Chicago, $75,000.

Money in News

Five salaries of more than $100,000 were listed for the News Syndicate Company, Inc., of Chicago. They were: R. C. Holliss, Bronxville, N. Y., second vice-president, $122,246; J. W. Barnhart, Bronxville, secretary, R. T. Wilken, Bronxville, advertising manager, F. J. Hause, Brooklyn editor, M. Annenberg, New York, circulation manager, $120,716 each.

Gustavus F. Swift, president, Swift & Co., Chicago, $60,000, and William B. Traynor, vice-president and treasurer, $50,000; R. R. McCormick, president and editor, Tribune Co., Chicago, $50,000.

Dollar for Dollar

R. Stanley Dollar, president American Mail Lines, $38,333; Harold Dollar, vice-president, $30,000.

Among the scores in the $100,000 class or nearly so were: E. V. Mars, president of Mars, Inc., Chicago, $100,000; George W. Deegan, sales manager for the Kiley Brewing Company, Marione, Ind., $108,692; Arthur H. Wells, general manager of Griffiths & Son Co., Chicago, $82,957; S. R. Cooms, vice-president of Lord & Thomas, Inc., Chicago, $86,855; J. A. Rubenstein, selling agent of Security Mills, Inc., Yonkers, N. Y., $118,239; Charles B. Bohn, president of Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation, Detroit, $140,860.

Woman Drew $77,533

Roy S. Durstine, vice-president of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., New York, $91,592; Arthur W. Milburn, president, Borden & Co., New York, $95,000; H. H. Jourdon, president, Brooklyn Union Gas Company, $80,000; Lillian S. Dodge, president, Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Inc., $77,533; De Witt D. Barlow, president of Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Company, $74,776; J. I. Mange, president, Associated Gas & Electric Company, $55,571; H. Hobart Porter, president, American Waterworks & Electric Company, $80,625; L. J. Noah, president American Woolen Company, $85,300.

Boston Men Well Paid

Other salaries of more than $50,000 included:

Edward C. Stone, Employers Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., Boston, $97,963; Bernard W. Trafford, vice-chairman First National Bank, Boston, $70,000; Philip Stockton, president First National Bank, Boston, $70,000; William O. Taylor, president Globe Newspaper Company, Boston, $54,964; Harry P. Kendall, president-treasurer Kendall Company, Boston, $61,000; Joseph P. Manning, Joseph P. Manning Company, Boston, $53,860; Richard Engstrom, manager, the Marcy Company, Boston, $96,000.

Insurance Pays Well

William H. Sargent, president Massachusetts Life Insurance Company, Springfield, $50,500; Clyde W. Young, president Monarch Life Insurance Company, Springfield, $55,300; Jerome R. George, consulting engineer, Morgan Construction Company, Worcester, $50,000; Francis R. Hart, president United Fruit Company, Boston, $57,000; Frank G. Allen, chairman, Winslow Brothers & Smith Company, Boston, $55,140; Douglas Alexander, Stamford, Conn., president Singer Manufacturing Company, $90,000; George B. Cortelyou, New York, president Consolidated Gas Company, $95,177.

In Varied Lines

C. L. Campbell, Greenwich, Conn., vice-president Corn Products Company, $50,000; Lee W. Maxwell, Greenwich, chairman of board, Crowell Publishing Company, $61,000; L. F. Loree, president Delaware & Hudson Railroad, $50,420; A. D. Whiteside, Westport, Conn., president Dunn & Bradstreet Inc., $50,160; George F. Baker, New York, board chairman, First National Bank City of New York, $51,000; W. G. Holloway, Old Westbury, vice-president, W. R. Grace & Co., $63,250; M. P. Calloway, Darien, Conn., vice-president, Guaranty Trust Company, New York, $50,060.

No Title, All Pay

T. J. White, Smithtown, N. Y., no title, Hearst Enterprises, $88,648; Rodney E. Boone, Plandome, N. Y., same company, $54,346; George Doubleday, Ridgefield, Conn., president, Ingersoll-Rand, $78,000; Samuel Rothschild, Gloversville, N. Y., president, G. Levor & Co., Inc., $65,038; A. W. Shuttleworth, Amsterdam, president, Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc., $50,000; Joseph H. Durrell, Hudson, manager, overseas division, National City Bank, $54,000; William Gage Brady Jr., Islip, N. Y., vice-president, $54,000.

Transport and Press

F. E. Williamson, New York, president, New York Central Railroad, $62,920; W. A. Curley, editor, New York Evening Journal, Inc., $77,374; K. H. Fulton, New York, president, Outdoor Advertising, Inc., $54,762; Hugh J. Chisholm, Portland, Maine, president, Oxford Paper Company, $51,552; Howard Wright, Schenectady, president, Schenectady Varnish Company, Inc., $71,590; Christy Payne, Stamford, Conn., vice-president, Standard Oil Company, New Jersey, $85,000; Chester O. Swain, Bedford Hills, director, $85,000.

Dime-Store Salaries

C. R. Stevenson, Buffalo, Stevenson Corporation, $62,676; Stanley Resor, Greenwich, Conn., president, J. Walter Thompson Company, $90,000; S. Hunter Richey, Stamford, Conn., vice-president, same company, $60,000; F. W. Charske, Darien, Conn., chairman executive committee, Union Pacific Railroad, $60,000; John M. De Vove, Greenwich, Conn., president United States Tobacco Company, $62,820; A. L. Cornwell, New Rochelle, N. Y., vice-president, F. W. Woolworth Co., $68,980; C. W. Deyo, Larchmont, N. Y., vice-president, $69,419; P. C. Stevens, New Rochelle, superintendent of buyers, $61,319; O. F. Douglas Jr., Rye, N. Y., buyer, $55,648; J. B. Nollis, Newton, Mass., assistant treasurer, $96,647; H. E. O'Neil, Greenwich, assistant treasurer, $88,917.

Maker of Ships and Actors

S. W. Wakeman, Quincy, Mass., vice-president, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., $69,511; Samuel M. Nicholson, Providence president Nicholson File Company, $60,250; Joseph Ott, Pawtucket, vice-president, Royal Weaving Company, $50,008; Walt Disney, $51,500; John Francis Neylan, Hearst Consolidated, publisher, $88,000; Richard Arlen, actor, $57,666; Mary Boland, actress, $89,583; Carl Brisson, actor, Hollywood, $84,050; Kitty Carlyle, actress, $52,083; Claudette Colbert, actress, $70,145; Mary Pickford Fairbanks, Hollywood, president Pickford Corporation, $52,750; J. P. McAvoy, writer, $90,683; William Menjou, actor, Los Angeles, $67,000; Jack Oakie, actor, $82,666; Joe Penner, actor, $75,000; Zasu Pitts, actress, $60,416; George Raft, actor, 61,664; Charles Ruggles, actor, $93,527; Frank Tuttle, director, $87,541; Josef von Sternberg, director, $50,000.

Directs Security

Wide World
Frank B. Bane
Director of America's Public Welfare Association, Who has Been Named to Head Social Security Board in Washington

Hepburn Appointed Chief of U. S. Fleet With Admiral's Rank

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, now commander of the navy scouting force, was appointed today to be commander-in-chief of the United States fleet in a general shift of the navy high command.

The new commander-in-chief, who will have the rank of admiral, will relieve Admiral Joseph M. Reeves, who has held that post for more than two years. The change in command will be effective in June after the completion of maneuvers and the return of the fleet to San Pedro, Calif.

Vice-Admiral Hepburn, whose home is in Richland, Md., has a long and distinguished service in the navy since his appointment to the Naval Academy from Pennsylvania in 1893.

Other changes in commands, which have been approved by President Roosevelt, included:

Vice-Admiral William D. Leahy, now commanding battleships of the United States fleet, will relieve Admiral Harris Lanning as commander of the battle force about April 1. Admiral Lanning in turn will become comandant of the Third Naval District at New York succeeding Rear Admiral Yates Stirling who is due to retire in May. Vice-Admiral Leahy will be given the rank of Admiral upon assuming his new command.

Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, commandant of the Eleventh Naval District at San Diego, will succeed Vice-Admiral Hepburn as commander of the scouting force and will be given the rank of Vice-Admiral.

Rear Admiral Clarence S. Kempff, commanding Battleship Division No. 1 of the battle force, will succeed Vice-Admiral Leahy as commander of batleships with rank of Vice-Admiral.

Rear Admiral Frederick J. Horne, commanding the aircraft base force, United States fleet, will become commander of the aircraft battle force in June, relieving Vice Admiral Henry V. Butler, and will be given the rank of vice admiral. The future station of Admiral Butler was not announced.

Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of the Navy Department Bureau of Aeronautics, will succeed Rear Admiral Horne as commander of the aircraft base force.

In High Command

Underwood
Vice-Admiral A. J. Hepburn
Becomes Commander-in-Chief of United States Fleet in June

Sharecroppers Plan Nationalizing Land

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 8 (AP)—Nationalization of farm lands became a major objective of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union Jan. 6 as delegates dispersed from the union's second national convention here.

Union officials plan to go to the national capital with a bill endorsed by the sharecroppers' convention. The proposed measure would abolish all forms of agricultural tenancy and create a "national agricultural land authority" to nationalize all farm land except farms of 160 acres or less occupied and operated by owners, co-operative farms run by "working farmers" and government-operated farms.

The bill would provide for lease of lands by the authority "to bonafide farm families or co-operative groups," which would pay annual rental in cash or products. The authority would lay out national production programs and handle surpluses.

Communist School Leaders Arrested After Legion Raid

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 8 (AP)—Leaders of Seattle's short-lived "Communist college," raided last night by a band of nearly 100 self-identified war veterans, were under arrest today, held for an investigation by immigration officers.

None of the raiders was arrested.

Five reputed promoters and teachers of the "college," including Morris Raport, Pacific Northwest organizer for the Communist Party, were arrested on orders of Mayor Charles Smith, who had forbidden the opening of the Communist school.

A few minutes after the police visited the classroom, the raiders stormed the place, just as Wesley Randall, "dean" of the college, was opening the first classes.

Swinging clubs and blackjacks, the raiders forced the "students" down two flights of stairs and into the street. Several were injured. One of them, Albert Andrews, was arrested after the raid when he showed up at the city hospital for treatment of a head wound.

Like the others, he was held for investigation by the immigration officers.

Stratosphere Gondola Exhibited in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—On exhibition in Rockefeller Center is the gondola of the stratosphere balloon in which Capt. Albert Stevens and Capt. Orvil Anderson last month soared 73,000 feet into the stratosphere.

The nine-foot craft will remain on view in the plaza in front of the RCA Building until Feb. 1, after which it will be transported to Washington for permanent exhibition in the Smithsonian Institution. Special guides are being trained to describe the gondola.

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4 for $1.10
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Size 42x72, 46c
2 for 90c
Thorowear Mattress Pads $1.79 Twin Size
Heavy quilted pads that do a thorough job of protecting the mattress. Twin-bed size, 39x76, is $1.79. The full-bed size, 54x76, is $1.95. Both are marked substantially under price for the sale.

Thorowear Mattress Covers $1.39 Twin Size
Heavy, unbleached sheeting, famous for its wearing qualities. The twin-bed size, regular, Beauty Restor Box Spring is $1.39. The full-bed size to fit the three types, is $1.59.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER—Second Floor

Trade Law Voided And Public Enemy Act Curbed in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8—New York's Fair Trade Practices Act, adopted by the Legislature last year, was today thrown into the discard and the so-called "Public Enemy" Law, also enacted by the 1935 Legislature, practically nullified by decisions by the Court of Appeals. At the same time, the court, the State's highest tribunal, refused to set aside the sentence on Martin Mooney, newspaper reporter, who refused to tell the New York County grand jury where he obtained information published in the newspaper employing him and who was adjudged in contempt of court.

Price Fixing

The ruling in the Fair Trade Practices Act was on an action through which Doubleday, Doran and Company, publishers, and the Doubleday, Doran Bookshops sought to restrain R. H. Macy and Company from selling books at a price lower than that established by the publishers. The court's opinion, written by Chief Judge Frederick J. Crane, declared it had grave doubts as to whether the Legislature, under the meaning of the law, "ever intended to fix the price of books after they had been purchased in the open market under any agreement as to the resale price," and that the Legislature was without power to fix prices directly, save in the case of certain articles where such action was required by emergency or the public interest.

The decision held that books were not "affected with a public interest" any more than theater tickets and that no emergency had arisen in literary publications.

Public Enemies

The decision in the public enemy law was seen as a deterrant to police action, but as having strong social implications. While it held that the act was constitutional, it ruled that persons who had been convicted of crime and who were found "consorting together" subsequent to their release from prison must be proved to intend "to provoke a breach of the peace" before they could be proceeded against on this ground.

"Persons who have been convicted of crime and served a sentence imposed are not thereafter barred from society or intercourse with other human beings," the ruling says. "They are not outcasts nor are they to be treated as such. The Legislature did not intend to close the door to reformation, repentance or a new try at life. Whom is a man to talk to if he cannot talk to the friends and acquaintances his position in life has thrown him with?"

Definition of Crime

Chief Judge Crane, who also wrote this decision, held that four things were necessary to constitute a crime as defined by this statute. First, he said, it must be proved that there was an intent to provoke a breach of the peace or whereby a breach of the peace might be occasioned; second, there must be proof of the defendant's evil reputation; third, the prosecution must prove that the person was bad and consorted with thieves and criminals, and, fourth, "to all these facts is to be added the purpose of this companionship, which must be for an 'unlawful purpose.'"

The action of the court reverses the convictions of Salvatore Spitale and 11 others.

Contempt Case

The decision in the Mooney case upholds Justice Morris Koenig, of the State Supreme Court, when he fined the defendant $250 and sent his to jail for 30 days for refusing to answer questions before the grand jury.

"The policy of the law is to require the disclosure of all information by witnesses in order that justice may prevail," the decision, written by Judge Irving G. Hubbs, said. "The granting of a privilege from such disclosure constitutes an exception to that general rule. In the administration of justice, the existence of a privelege from disclosure as it now exists often, in particular cases, works a hardship. The tendency is not to extend the classes to whom the privilege from disclosure is granted, but to restrict that privilege."

Quotes From Congress

Lindbergh—Supreme Court—Townsend Plan—AAA Ruling—Claim Bills—Parks—Traveling Europeans—Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON. — Some of the pithy, revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches on topics of major interest in the United States and in foreign affairs are set apart in the following pertinent paragraphs:

Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D), Arizona:

It may be, indeed, that the Lindberghs are temporary refugees from the tyranny of curiosity. He and his family have been the victims of ruthless, reckless and relentless espionage.

That a man should prefer his own silent and deploying thoughts to bubbling comrades does not indicate that he lacks urbanity or warm-heartedness: It simply indicates that he has chosen companions agreeable to himself.

Americans who love sportsmanship and fair play should be content to allow the Lone Eagle to select his companions.

Representative Robert L. Ramsay (D.), West Virginia:

It is my belief that no act of Congress should be set aside by our courts unless the court can by unanimous decisions declare that the enactment is a violation of the Constitution.

This would remove doubt and add great weight to the decisions of our courts and allay the suspicion of our people that the Court has set itself up as a super-legislative body.

Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R.), Michigan:

All over this country—and I have in mind no particular spot—we have going about a horde of men lecturing, seeking office on a platform which includes the Townsend plan.

These men are opportunists. They are capitalizing upon the strength of a great popular movement, a movement which has for its avowed object the highly laudable and justifiable purpose of alleviating suffering and increasing happiness, but which is impracticable and, as outlined, unjust and illegal.

Represenative Lindsay C. Warren (D.), North Carolina:

The Supreme Court of the United States has just handed down its opinion declaring the Agricultural Adjustment Act to be unconstitutional. . . . I believe there are enough members of the present Congress who are so deeply interested in the welfare of the American farmer that they will keep this Congress in session until Christmas, if necessary, to write upon the statute books legislation that will repair this damage. The farmers of the nation will never return to the economic slavery that existed prior to 1933.

Representative John J. Cochran (D.), Missouri:

I do not think there is any state in the Union or any municipality, or county, or subdivision of a state, or any band of Indians in this country, which has a right today to come to the United States Government and say that the Government owes them money, in view of what we have been doing for the people of all the states since the depression started. . . . I think we should take that into consideration in handling all claim bills.

Representative Robert F. Rich (R.), Pennsylvania:

It is about time that we stop creating parks in Virginia. Eventually, Virginia will be nothing but a park, and we up in Pennsylvania, my taxpayers, will have to support it.

Representative Thomas O'Malley (D.), Wisconsin:

I have no doubt that some encouragement should be given to the travel in and to the United States, but I do not think that the people in Europe particularly have enough money to come over here. If they do have enough money, they ought to use it to pay their debts to us before doing any traveling.

Representative Fred H. Hildebrandt (D), South Dakota:

It is becoming more and more evident each day that the campaign of 1936 will involve the most definite line-up of unscrupulous predatory interests—huge profiteering corporations, munitions makers, and other exploiters—against the forces of social justice, progressiveism and real democracy that the United States has ever seen, with the exception perhaps of the campaigns waged by Jefferson and Jackson and the Bryan-McKinley campaign of 1896.

Vickers Denies Part in World Armament Ring

(Continued from Page 1)

own Government, if it wishes, can get full advantage of this development."

Referring to the Vickers statement that Sir Basil Zaharoff had not been connected with the company since 1924, Sir Philip Gibbs, novelist and member of the board of inquiry, quoted a letter written by the "mystery man" in 1925.

In this letter, Sir Philip said, Sir Basil referred to "my firm of Vickers."

The novelist described Sir Basil as regarded in the popular imagination as "a very sinister figure, walking through the courts of Europe and acting as an agent for the sale of munitions of war." Sir Basil is a naturalized British citizen of Greek origin.

Mr. Young said that the Vickers' foreign armament investments include 25 per cent of a Japanese ordnance and shipbuilding firm, 21 per cent of one Spanish armament company and 22 per cent of another, and 13½ per cent of a Roumanian armament firm.

Craven Testifies

However, Commander Sir Charles Craven, managing director of Vickers-Armstrong, told Sir John Eldon Bankes, chairman of the commission: "We have no control of these companies in any way. It is merely an investment."

Sir Charles, whose name figured prominently in Washington's munitions inquiry, said letters introduced in Washington between him and officials of the Electric Boat Company of New London, Conn., were never intended "to form a part of the official business records of either company."

Senate testimony had alleged that Sir Charles, in discussing submarine contracts, wrote: "My friend at the Admiralty will help us."

Publication of this document was one of the factors influencing the appointment of the Royal Commission to investigate British munitions.

Sir Charles, declaring that since "my personal reputation has been attacked" he wanted to explain the correspondence, said "It was not couched in ordinary business language but in colloquial language, such as is used when writing close personal friends."

Hence, he added, "the terms, out of which great capital has been made, did not imply what has been attached to them."

Studies Electric Sound

Leopold Stokowski
Gives Up Regular Conducting for Research

Ormandy Succeeds Stokowski With Philadelphia Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8—Leopold Stokowski, who has through 23 years led the Philadelphia Orchestra up to its present position of world fame, will step aside next season in order to devote more time to research. Eugene Ormandy, at present conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, will succeed him.

"About 20" concerts will be conducted next season by Mr. Stokowski, however, and he will continue to be associated with the Philadelphia Orchestra in an advisory capacity.

For some time Mr. Stokowski has been expressing the wish that he might be able to devote more time to research, both in the fields of electric sound production and reproduction, and of native and historic music.

He has already delved deeply into radio, sound picture and phonograph theory and technique, and is given credit for a number of steps in their recent marked progress. He has also experimented with the use of the theremin, and has assisted in the development of the "Photona" electric organ, which has been used at the WCAU studios here and is now in the Franklin Institute.

Mr. Ormandy, who takes Mr. Stokowski's place, has made a number of appearances here, both in the regular Academy of Music concerts and in the summer outdoor series in Robin Hood Dell.

Climbing Up

Born in Budapest, Hungary, in 1899, he is said to have become a child prodigy at the age of 4 and a bachelor of music at 14. He was a violin pupil of Hubay, and at the age of 10 he played, the story runs, for Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria.

Coming to America, he was stranded in New York by an impresario; but he managed to obtain a job with the Capitol Theater orchestra; and in an emergency one day he served as its conductor, proving a success in that position.

Under the management of Arthur Judson he made a name in radio programs, and through his success in these he was booked as guest conductor for symphony performances in different parts of the country, finally being appointed to direct the concerts of the Minneapolis Orchestra.

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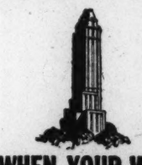

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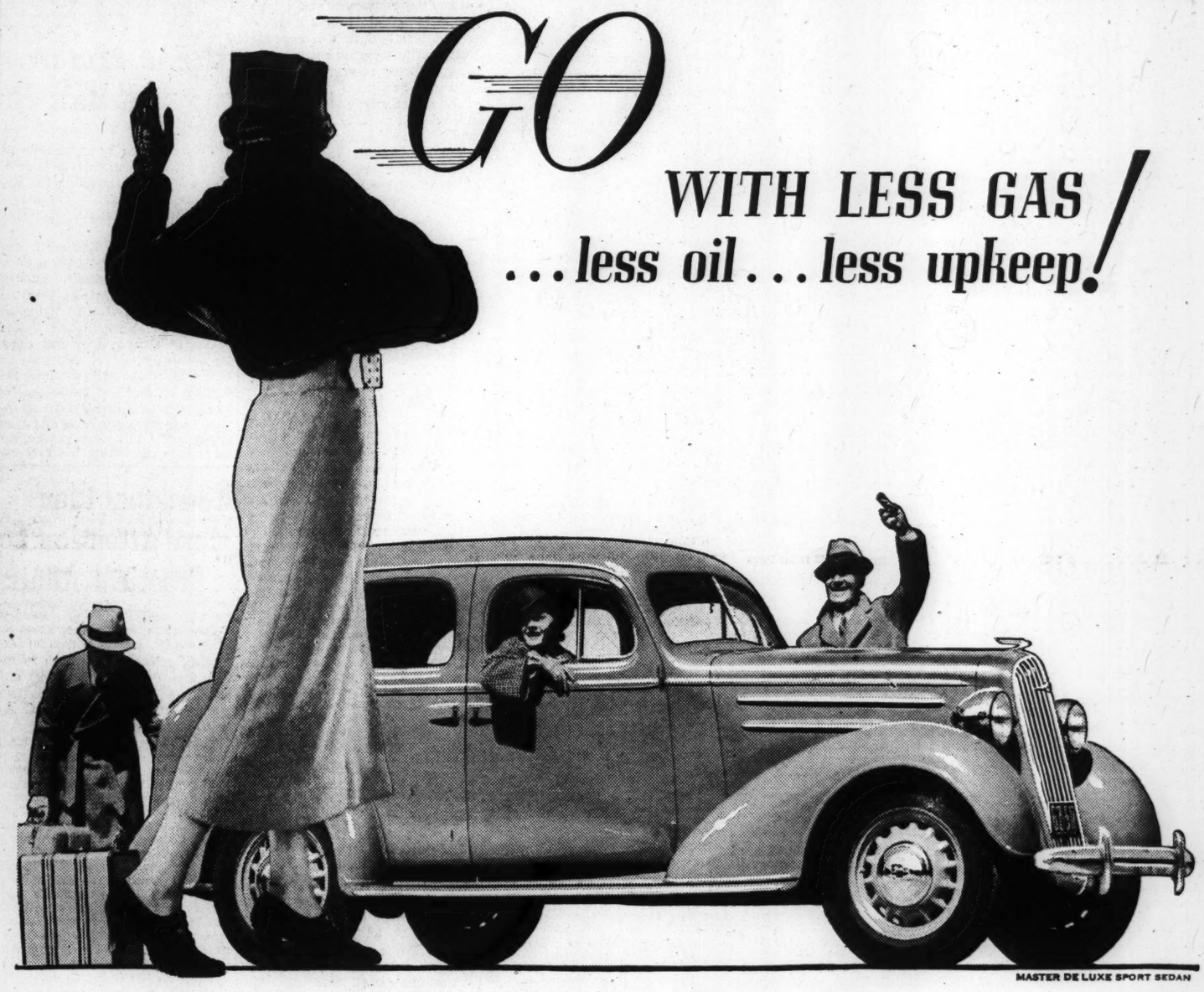

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ALL THESE FEATURES AT CHEVROLET'S LOW PRICES $495 AND UP. *List price of New Standard Coupe at Flint, Michigan. With bumpers, spare tire and tire lock, the list price is $20 additional. *Knee-Action on Master Models only, $20 additional. Prices quoted in this advertisement are list at Flint, Michigan, and subject to change without notice. A General Motors Value.*

The only complete low-priced car

Boston Day... Milk, Speech, Polymet, Funds...

(Continued from Page 1)

200,000 would be placed in the Polymet treasury.

Immediately before Mr. Greene's testimony, William E. Lipshutz said that in the summer of 1933, he took over 225,000 shares in Polymet as nominee for Mr. Gaines because, according to Mr. Lipshutz, Mr. Gaines did not desire his name to go before the general public as a heavy holder.

Mr. Greene stated that he had received 75,000 shares of stock. He further said that J. J. Fitzgerald, who had taken an option on 200,000 shares of the stock, bought 90,000 up to the summer of 1933, and in June, at an office on 80 Federal Street, Boston, paid $125,000 cash for the remaining 110,000 shares. This money was deposited in the Rockland National Bank of Boston to the credit of the Polymet Manufacturing Corporation, he said.

James H. Herrick, also an officer of the firm at one time, told virtually the same story this morning, but admitted that no bill of sale had been found for the transaction.

Mr. Herrick admitted ingenuously that he did not know the value of the patents when they were bought, that he was not an electrician or an electrical expert.

Defendants still remaining on trial include, besides Mr. Jarvis, Samuel L. Gaines of Boston and New York, Arthur Waldo of Winthrop, Morris B. (alias Benny) Shuman, and Sydney Pollak of Boston. To insure a swift trial, the Government nol-prossed cases against three defendants yesterday and three of the principal defendants changed their pleas from "not guilty" to "guilty."

Stock Fraud—Probe Of Utilities Board Sought

Taking his cue from reports of the current Polymet stock fraud charges, Representative Roland R. Sawyer of Ware today filed a resolve in the House of Representatives calling for establishment of a commission to investigate the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities and the blue sky laws of the state.

"The situation has developed," Representative Sawyer said, "where it is apparent that there has been a failure in the laws supposed to regulate stock offerings and dealings or there has been inefficiency and corruption in the Department of Public Utilities, or both."

He said that Massachusetts has gained the reputation of being the "greatest sucker state in the Union."

Last spring Attorney General Paul A. Dever began a drive against illicit stock dealers. He termed Boston "a citadel of bucket-shop dealers."

Communism—Strikes Snag at Bonus Hearing

The State House had a "Red" scare today. It arose when Philip Frankveld, identifying himself as a spokesman for the Communist Party, gained the floor of a legislative committee on constitutional law hearing, and began speaking in favor of the soldier's bonus. He had just explained that 150 former service men were members of the party in Massachusetts and that he spoke for them when Representative Frederick H. Reinstein of Revere, clerk of the committee, returned to the room and committee.

Senator Thomas Burke, chairman, interrupted Frankveld and asked Representative Reinstein to note his name and address, as is customary at legislative hearings. Frankveld volunteered the information. When he explained that he was representing the Communists, Clerk Reinstein put down his pen, refused to write.

Chairman Burke asked him to make the entry, but the clerk refused, saying he would resign from the committee rather than enter the name of a Communist. Not wishing to prolong the situation, Chairman Burke asked Frankveld to relinquish the floor.

A few minutes later, Frankveld created a slight disturbance by talking with a companion, whereupon Chairman Burke threatened to remove him from the hearing room. But Frankveld left of his own accord.

Arrests—Boston Court Figures for 1934 Given

Cases of drunkenness in Boston's municipal court decreased by 1265 last year as compared with 1934 while automobile violations almost doubled, it was shown today in the five typewritten pages of annual report issued by the Boston Municipal Court.

Here are a few of the interesting figures released by the court:

	1934	1935	
Auto violations	979	1636	657 incr.
Drunken driving	148	143	5 decr.
Drug cases	77	145	68 incr.
Traffic regulation violations	6985	4996	1989 decr.
Lottery cases	247	322	75 incr.

Reduction in the traffic regulation violations was said to be due to the new "no-fix" law by which a motorist may pay his fine without appearing in court. The court recorded but two cases of cruelty to animals.

Docks Rushing—25 Ships Tied Up at Wharves

In the history books of local longshoremen today (Jan. 8, 1936) will go in red letters. Every available longshoremen in Boston (and there are 3000 of them) was working today, and shippers clamored for more.

Some 25 deep-sea vessels were tied up at piers here today, loading or unloading cargoes. Last to arrive was the Norwegian Motorship Tai Yang. Its agents, Patterson Wyld & Co. reported difficulty in finding longshoremen and said the ship would be kept several days over schedule as the 800 tons of Boston cargo was taken off.

Fin Com—Resumes Hearing on City Contracts

Boston's Finance Commission today resumed its public hearing on recent contracts, including those for snow removal, of the Mansfield administration, but new disclosures were not forthcoming. On the stand was Lester F. Murphy, described as an investigator for the Finance Commission. He testified that B. F. Hanrahan, a contractor, had submitted a bill to the city a full 19 days before an order for the work was approved.

Mr. Murphy said that he had been unable to find a record of the work (consisting of certain repairs near the entrance to East Boston tunnel) except of a refusal to authorize the work from the Mayor. He said he then went to see Mr. Hanrahan and found the work nearly completed. Mr. Hanrahan, Mr. Murphy testified, said he had gone ahead on verbal orders from Christopher J. Carven, public works commissioner.

Mr. Carven admitted this, explaining that the contract was for an amount less than $1000 and that bids and approval from the Mayor were not needed on work of that cost and type.

Testimony late yesterday was entered to the effect that a committee of experts appointed by the Mayor to consider purchase of snow removal equipment had decided to buy 52 White motortrucks in preference to machines made by the International Harvester Company. The White trucks cost $30,000 more than the International, it was said.

Kidnap—Indictments Brought Under Lindbergh Law

First indictments brought under the Lindbergh Kidnap Law of 1932 in Boston's Federal District Court came today when the grand jury indicted Nels Nelson and his brother, Howard, for kidnaping Joseph H. Giroux, taxi driver, in Barre, Vt., and carrying him to Keene, N. H., on Aug. 17, 1935. Giroux was robbed during the course of the kidnaping.

Nels Nelson was also indicted for an earlier violation of the law which provides the death penalty for carrying a kidnaped person across state boundaries, when he snatched Eugene Silva, also a taxi driver, robbed him of 92 cents, after taking him from Barre, Vermont, to Unity, N. H.

The grand jury returned seven other indictments of which three were secret and the remainder were for violations of forgery, counterfeit, cigarette bootlegging and narcotics laws.

Business—N. E. Jump 10 to 15 Per Cent Over 1934

"The volume of business in New England during 1935 has been from 10 to 15 per cent greater than in 1934, and for the first time in six years, New England business showed a better than seasonal increase during the fall. . . "

So declared the New England Council recently in the course of the survey of regional business.

Comparing turnover in various lines during 1935 with previous years, the council showed that metal tonnage receipts on New England railroads has shown by far the greatest jump, being 91 per cent better than the low of 1932, and 30 per cent greater than last year.

The report shows that business in 1935 was 25 per cent better than in 1932 and but 3.8 per cent below 1931.

Here is one of the tables accompanying the report:

	Per Cent of Normal	1935 Per Cent Increase or Decrease Compared Previous Years
1929	113.0	—27.8
1930	92.5	—11.8
1931	84.8	—3.8
1932	65.0	+25.5
1933	72.8	+12.1
1934	72.9	+11.9
1935	81.6	...

Boom!—New Orleans Day Observed on Common

Over Boston Common today a lone cannon boomed out a salute. Pigeons fluttered into the air, pedestrians wondered what it was all about. Inside the State House members of the House and Senate were puzzled for a moment, too. Then Democrats who served last term, looked at their desk calendars, smiled.

Today (Jan. 8) was New Orleans Day. On this day in 1815 Andrew Jackson with a force of but 5000 men and two warships repulsed a British force of 10,000 men, under Maj-Gen. Sir Edward Pakenham, and saved the City of New Orleans from capture. It was the turning point in the war. Within the month peace was arranged.

Last year the Legislature, composed of a slight majority of sons of Jefferson and Jackson, voted to celebrate the occasion by firing the cannon.

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Who Will Appear at the Repertory Theater Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings

What's Going On In the Arts

Lilian Westcott Hale

AN ADMIRABLE exhibition occupies the walls of the Guild of Boston Artists. It consists of charcoal drawings by Lilian Westcott Hale. Rarely if ever is all the wall space here devoted to graphic art; sketches and pencilings are only occasionally added as supplements to displays.

Mrs. Hale's drawings are fairly large compositions, treating scenes which include trees and houses, or churches. Generally the scene is perceived through the marked lines of a bare tree placed well in the foreground and serving as a sort of ornate screen through which the distant vista shows. What is in the foreground is sharp in pattern, but as details recede they become veiled, sheer and tenuous. Mrs. Hale conveys an extraordinary feeling of the atmosphere of winter—the whiteness, the quiet, the calm. She re-creates the tranquillity which follows the storm.

The drawings combine rhythmic patterns of line with impalpable atmospheric effects. Occasional stretches of color, very pale, very delicate, add to the sympathetic characterization. Among the subjects are views of Dedham, still-life, berry bushes and trees. Church steeples seem a favorite subject with this artist. One departs from Mrs. Hale's exhibition with the feeling that a genuine warmth has been imparted by these drawings.

Sally Cross Bill

At the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, there is on exhibition a selection of crayon portraits and aquarelles by Sally Cross Bill. The portraits are done with conviction in a careful, thoughtfully rendered drawing. The still-life is decorative. D. A.

Rutland Marble Area Under Heavy Guard After Tuesday's Riot

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 8 (AP)—The Rutland marble area, scene of a two-months' strike punctuated by violence, was under heavy guard today to prevent a recurrence of yesterday's riot which sent at least a dozen to hospitals.

Deputies clubs and strikers' sticks flew thick and fast yesterday in West Rutland before a wave of tear gas brought an end to hostilities.

After order was restored and 10 men placed under arrest authorities announced 125 sticks of dynamite had been stolen from quarries at West Rutland and Poultney.

Sheriff E. H. Schoenfeld said reports had been received the explosive was hidden somewhere in the strike area and that the entire district would be combed in efforts to uncover it.

Twice previously during the strike for better pay and working conditions sections of the railroad which serves the marble company had been dynamited.

Kenya's Seaport Plans Defenses

NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY, Jan. 7 (AP)—Defense works, it is learned here, shortly will be built at Mombasa, main seaport of Kenya Colony.

Two guns and a number of searchlights are expected to arrive at Mombasa within a month. They will be manned by a small volunteer unit consisting of enrolled Mombasa residents who have had previous experience with artillery and searchlights.

Authorities asserted the move had no connection with the Italo-Ethiopian hostilities.

Briefs

"Who's Who in the Massachusetts Poultry Industry," a new year book to publish the records, activites and membership of the Massachusetts Federation of Poultry Associations, will soon be off the press. It will announce a contest open to Massachusetts poultrymen which includes raising at least 50 chicks and writing an essay on "Why It Pays to Buy Massachusetts Poultry."

Indiana Sets Up New Pay Scale For State Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A schedule to insure "equal pay for equal and similar work" for all state employees has been put into effect by Gov. Paul V. McNutt here.

For more than two years Governor McNutt has sought to evolve a system of civil service for all state employees. This new salary classification is the opening wedge toward reward and guarantee of employment to state workers, it was said here.

Governor Defends Rights

State administration leaders failed in the March legislative session of this year to enact a state civil employee act when opposition developed. But Governor McNutt, through powers invested in him by the sweeping reorganization of government act of 1933, said he was within his legal rights in ordering adoption of the salary schedules now in effect.

By these schedules Governor McNutt said he hoped to correct the chaotic and unsystematic scale of salaries paid state employees, and to establish a schedule of pay in keeping with remuneration for similar work in the business world. The new classification has its advantages in administration, budgetary, and record keeping, the Governor said.

Claims Advantages

The new system affords a fair opportunity for transfer and promotion, based on ability and length of service in state work, Governor McNutt said in ordering each division head to certify at once that he has it in operation.

The new salaries classification was evolved by the State Board of Accounts. An immense amount of research and study was put behind the placing of every employee of the State House into the following five groups. The groups follow:

1. Administrative, $7500 to $1800 for an executive secretary; 2. Scientific and Technical, $7500 to $1800; 3. Investigational and Inspectional, $3600 to $900; 4. Clerical, $3000 to $900, and 5. Managerial, Custodial and Labor, $2318.76 to $900.

Changes Are Possible

In each group there are three classes set up. Workers may be advanced from class to class on a basis of personal adaption, training, experience and value. They may be transferred from one class to another to afford promotion.

So comprehensive is the new classification that even state police were easily placed in a group and no state employee was left out.

Under the 1933 reorganization of government act, Governor McNutt has absolute power to hire or dismiss any person on the state pay roll except less than half a dozen elective officers and the members of the judicial setup of the State. By this new order he may fix the salary of any state employee, the same as an executive of a private business may do, it was stated.

By the correction of inequalities of pay of persons doing the same work for the State, the total of salaries paid by the State was slightly lowered by the new system, it was said.

New Queen Mary Already Achieves Lifeboat Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW — Although not expected to make her maiden voyage until May 27, 1936, the Queen Mary, Cunard White Star liner, in construction here, has already broken one world's record.

One of her 7½-ton lifeboats has recently been launched in 61¼ seconds, a time which is claimed to have beaten by two seconds the former record made by the French liner, the Normandie. Each of the 16 lifeboats is to accommodate 132 passengers. Tests have shown that the most inexperienced person will be able to launch one of them in two minutes.

Elaborate telephone and radio equipment is being installed on the Queen Mary. Telephones are to be provided in first class cabins so that passengers may talk with any part of the world. For passengers without private telephones there are to be telephone kiosks in the shopping center. It will be possible for three separate radio programs to be relayed simultaneously, and in addition microphones will be connected so that a concert given in the ship can be received and broadcast by broadcasting organizations throughout the world.

The directors of the Cunard White Star Company have stated that they are not interested in the "blue riband" of the Atlantic, at present held by the Normandie. External features of the ship, however, all point to speed, and it is confidently expected in Britain that the ship will prove to be the world's fastest liner.

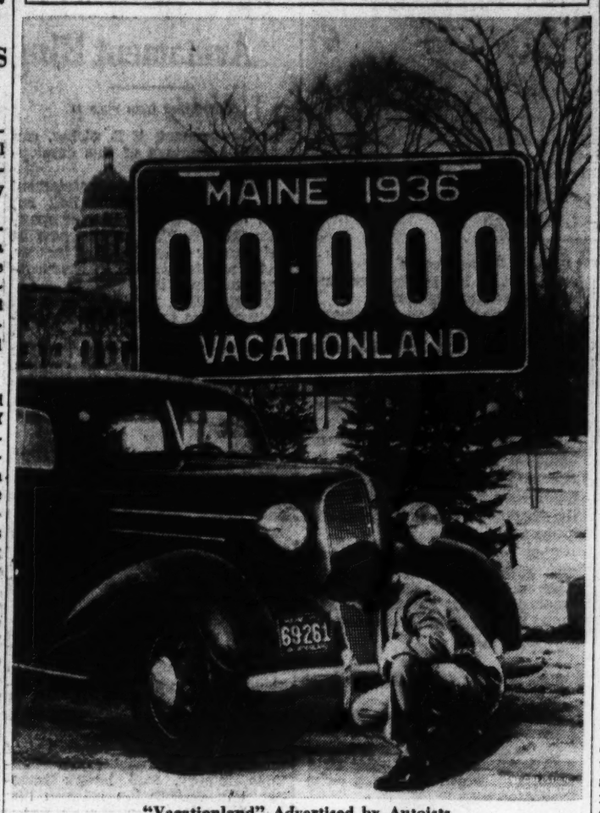
Various devices have been introduced to minimize noise on the boat. To prevent the throb of the 180,000 horsepower engines from disturbing passengers, steel columns have been installed in the engine room so that the vibration is conducted down to the ship's keel. The steel masts, 70 feet from the boat deck, have been built at an angle which will eliminate the whistling noise caused by the wind striking them.

The estimated tonnage of the Queen Mary is between 75,000 tons and 80,000 tons when completed.

Tourist Travel Increases

A 53 per cent increase in tourist travel for the first 10 months of 1935 was reported by the California Department of Motor Vehicles.

Every Driver a Maine Booster



"Vacationland" Advertised by Autoists

A Maine Car Owner Examines His New Advertising Auto License Plates in the Shadow of the Maine Capitol

Maine Motorists Advertise State's Recreation Virtues

Whether it be by automobile license plates or exhibits, the State of Maine is widely spreading the appeal of its recreational advantages in other New England states and New York.

Every automobile licensed in the State of Maine for 1936 will be a peripatetic advertisement for the State for the new plates bear the legend "Vacation Land." Wherever Mainers go either in the United States or Canada they will carry this appeal.

In addition the State will have the feature exhibit on the stage of Mechanics Hall in Boston during the New England Sportsman's and Boat Show, Feb. 1 to 8. This exhibit, the most elaborate Maine has ever exhibited, will top all other state or Canadian exhibits at the show.

Designed by Joseph S. Stickney, supervisor of wardens and former architect, the Maine exhibit, now in construction, will portray the scenic beauties of Maine's fishing waters, game country and rugged seacoast. Maine guides will also compete in such events as canoe racing, fly casting, wood chopping and log rolling.

A feature of the show also will be the appearance of Fred Fowler of Oquossoc, Maine, and his team of Baffinland huskies. Mr. Fowler is the only United States postman who carries mail by dog sled. His run is from Oquossoc to Kennebago Lake and return, a 25-mile route.

Besides the state exhibits there will be displays by a number of guide camps and resort hotels.

Educators Plan More Attention To Practical Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORMAN, Okla.—A field of expanding importance is open to institutions of higher learning and must be developed by modern methods of joining educational activities with practical affairs.

This view was developed from many angles at the first Southwestern Conference of Higher Education held at the University of Oklahoma here upon the occasion of the tenth anniversary of service of Dr. W. B. Bizzell as president of the university.

The three-day conference closed with an address by Gov. E. W. Marland of Oklahoma, who promised "academic freedom" so long as he is Governor, and who touched on an important angle of the new place of higher education in practical affairs with his statement that "institutions of higher learning should provide the knowledge and data upon which the state administrators may formulate their policies of government."

Work in Harmony

While admitting the difficulty of its accomplishment, the governor pointed out that politicians and "brain trusters" could each make a contribution to government if they worked in harmony

In general the conference, with its many talks and discussions, emphasized the need of higher learning to fit in with present-day social legislation; to fit the student for citizenship with some sense of his responsibility in the public welfares to society; to encourage the use of modern methods in education; and to point the way to a greater culture based on tolerance and intelligence.

The Governor, in his speech, criticized business by declaring it is failing to keep step with social progress. He declared the problems of government are growing, because not only business, but labor, agriculture, the professions, all are attempting to foster their own interests with the government.

Right Direction

Dr. Bizzell, opening the conference, pointed to the opportunity of higher institutions of learning to give the right direction to the whole program of social legislation and eleminate the danger of misdirected effort and wasteful public expenditures through general enthusiasm for social security among political leaders.

The university president also urged co-operation rather than competition between educational institutions; declared there are not too many students; and said every effort should be made to give youth the chance to bring to fruition all the powers they possess.

Students must be impressed with the public obligations which are assumed by those trained at public expense, said Dr. A. B. Adams, dean of the school of business administration.

Dr. Homer L. Dodge of the graduate school assailed overexpansion among graduate schools, pointed to the need for better junior colleges and four-year colleges rather than so many graduate schools unrecognized nationally.

Present-day need for education in conservation was pointed out by George R. Phillips, State Forester, and Horace J. Harper, professor of soils at the Oklahoma A. and M. College.

Tenant Farmers

Conditions among tenant farmers in his own state and others were deplored by Dr. David Y. Thomas, head of the history department of the University of Arkansas, who charged vested interests with using the machine age to keep tenant farmers in hovels more wretched than any found in Europe. He urged wider range in teaching of present-day conditions.

He and Dr. Boyd H. Bode of Ohio State University charged conservative organizations with trying to conform the nation to a pattern of their own and hold it back. He declared education should assume no responsibility for any specific values, but rather teach the procedure of cultivating common interests and purposes among men.

He charged education with perpetuating rather than healing the breech between religion, business, society and government.

Harbor and Park Project Is Launched For Mission Bay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Mission Bay, bordered with walks and palms, trim yachts and sailboats dotting its surface—

That dream took on the first stages of reality as George Nordenholt, state public resource director, notified Senator Ed Fletcher of the start of work on Mission Bay development on which 850 men will be given employment.

A federal grant of $479,260 has been approved, to aid in the $600,000 project.

Approximately 100 acres on both the western and eastern sides of the bay will be filled in behind seawalls, according to plans. The fill will be dredged from the bottom of the bay to provide a small boat harbor and sailing channel for racing craft and boats.

The Ed Fletcher Company has obligated itself to provide the major portion of the seawalls, contributing 100,000 tons or rock, 7000 yards of granite and 3700 yards of sand.

The federal grant is from the WPA under a special classification using labor from the federal transient camps.

The fill on the western side of the bay will begin just north of the Mission Bay Bridge and continue the entire length of Mission Beach, according to Glenn Rick, engineer for the City Planning Commission.

Mission Bay came into historical prominence in November, 1602, when a searching party from the ships of Vizcaino, explorer, became confused and mistook the shallow bay for San Diego Bay. For a time they thought their comrades had sailed back without them, only to discover that the galleons were riding on the waters of San Diego Bay to the south. These men named it "El Puerto Falso" or False Bay.

In 1887, Rose Hartwick Thorpe, who wrote "The Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight," penned a poem naming it "Mission Bay." It is generally known as "Mission Bay," although officially as "False Bay."

State of Maine Spreads Out Its Program of Winter Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 8—The vagaries of Maine's brand of New England climate forced cancellation last week of the first railroad snow train scheduled to carry to Fryeburg, in the foothills of the White Mountains, a crowd of enthusiastic skiers and snowshoers. Yet at the time of departure originally set for the train, a nine-inch blanket of new snow had fallen to replace that washed away by a heavy rainfall a day or two before.

New snow trains are scheduled, however, and little or no deviation from a vigorous campaign of winter afield seems likely. Winter in Maine runs rather a stern course through ice and snow, and out-of-doors folk will have opportunity enough to practice telemarks and christianias before spring.

Curiously enough, snow runners have been baffled so far this winter almost as never before. Six weeks ago, a group of Portland men formed the Maine Winter Sports Association which promptly got the backing and support of the Maine Development Commission, an official body at the state capital for whose use the Legislature annually appropriates a considerable sum of money.

Actively at Work

This association has gone actively to work through local ski clubs, encouraging the construction of ski trails, skating rinks, ski jumps and ski tows—a mechanical means of reaching effortlessly the summit of a hill. Federal aid, principally in the enlisted services of the CCC, was solicited, but without much success, inasmuch as such federal money may not be expended on private property.

Naturally enough, the most enthusiastic response has been given by Fryeburg to which the snow trains out of Portland are to repair as terminus. There has been completed one ski trail down the 800-foot drop of Stark's Hill, over ledges and through real forest. Two additional courses, much steeper, are now being literally cut out of dense woods; and numerous open slopes suitable for beginners and for all grades of proficiency up to that requisite for the breath-taking Stark's Hill run have been designated.

Outside Fryeburg, the Hurricane Mountain road, two miles long, unplowed, and of steady, easy gradient, has already captured the fancy of skiers. Two toboggan runs, one exciting, are provided at the more or less well-known Jockey Cap hill outside the village; and, of course, the country around the village, like all Maine mountain country, is admirable for snowshoeing.

The movement toward winter sports in Maine is not all confined to Fryeburg and the Portland area, however. The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad last Sunday ran its first snow train out of Bangor to Greenville, in the Moosehead Lake country, where, at Shadow Pond, ski runs, toboggan slides and skating rink were ready for a large party; and at Bridgton, some 40 miles from Portland, is projected a series of winter sports week ends.

Moreover, the Maine Development Commission has sent an agent out this week to survey winter sports facilities in western Maine, to take a census of them, and to list the dates of carnivals. The Portland Ski Club at its meeting last night had Charles Proctor, famous Dartmouth College and Olympic skier and winter sportsman, as lecturer at a session at which ski runners from all over western Maine attended.

The Portland Ski Club, a dozen years ago, with the co-operation of the City's Recreation Commission and the Chamber of Commerce, held winter meets to which champions came. A ski jump was constructed on the Western Promenade, additional elevation for the run coming from a high wooden tower.

Attempts Halted

After several years' experience in hauling snow, and in postponing events because of the lack of cold, attempts to make Portland the winter capital of Maine were halted. The reason was not that Portland does not have, intermittently, real winter, but because proximity to the sea makes this weather far from dependable. Actually, the thermometer in Portland averages about four degrees cooler than the Boston thermometer.

But back from the coast, winter rules, for the most part continuously from Thanksgiving Day to Easter. And a large group of people are finding the week-end and overnight trips en famille or in large parties more fun than any carefully staged carnival at home could be. In any event, a new spirit is abroad in the state, attributable in some part to local carnivals like that at Rumford, and especially to the new Winter Sports Association, to use and enjoy the opportunities for frolic and radiant energy that winter brings to an entrancing countryside.

Two-Car Winter Lane Assured in Maine With Plow-Fitted Trucks to Open Drifts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOULTON, Maine, Jan. 8—War has been declared against the snow that regularly blockades Aroostook County towns at this time of the year; and the prospect is that during the present winter the highways from Fort Kent to Bangor and other points will be kept completely open. The State Highway Commission is providing for a lane two-cars wide.

A battery of 11 big four-wheel-drive trucks, weighing from five tons upward, fitted with the latest devices for bucking drifts, are looked for to serve as removal equipment.

Already three of such trucks, owned by E. R. Dysart, who has a contract for clearing 100 miles of highway from Island Falls to Van Buren, via Limestone and Fort Fairfield, are now at work in the county, while several more machines are en route to the northland, after having plows installed at Portland. The balance of the trucks will go to work as rapidly as plows can be obtained from the manufacturers and can be attached.

The main artery from Island Falls, through Houlton, Littleton, Monticello, Mars Hill, Fort Fairfield, to Van Buren, will be kept open by Dysart's Express, under state contract. At Mars Hill, the arteries will diverge, one going to Presque Isle and thence via Caribou, to Van Buren; thus giving several large towns the open highway. From Van Buren, the road to Fort Kent and intervening towns will be cleared as the commission may direct.

Officials of truck transportation units, as well as members of the commission, declare that the matter of snow removal, under conditions to be met in Aroostook, has progressed far beyond the experimental stage, and that, with the improved equipment now available, will become an accomplished fact.

Few Trees Withstand Desert

The Federal Bureau of Plant Industry reports that only 6 of 18 species of trees tested in the region of the Great Plains shelterbelt maintained satisfactory stands over a period of years.

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Floating Power Plant Spreads Light Over New Hampshire

Ship Jacona in Piscataqua River houses plant of sufficient size not only to supply city of Portsmouth but also other towns throughout the State.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 8—On the Piscataqua River floats a ship today that can turn night into day for every fourth home in New Hampshire, yet it cannot propel itself.

It is the power ship Jacona. A fair-sized electric power plant is housed within its steel sides. In its hold, below the surface of the Piscataqua, electricity for the entire city of Portsmouth is generated. There is plenty of power to spare, too, for other New Hampshire towns.

There is no other ship in the world like the Jacona. Built by the Shipping Board possibly to carry war materials—the darkest purpose a ship could serve—now the Jacona furnishes homes with light and factories with power.

Not Wanderer

Although a floating plant that can furnish electricity to any town on the New England seaboard, the Jacona is in no way a wandering door-to-door power house. If an emergency should arise and extra power were suddenly needed at some coastal point, the Jacon could be towed to that place to furnish the necessary kilowatts. But before this is possible a uniform power system would have to be established to absorb the 20,000 kilowatts which the Jacona generates.

That is why the Jacona has been moored in the Piscataqua for the past four years, generating power for New Hampshire towns alone. That is why it will be several years before the Jacona again shifts its port.

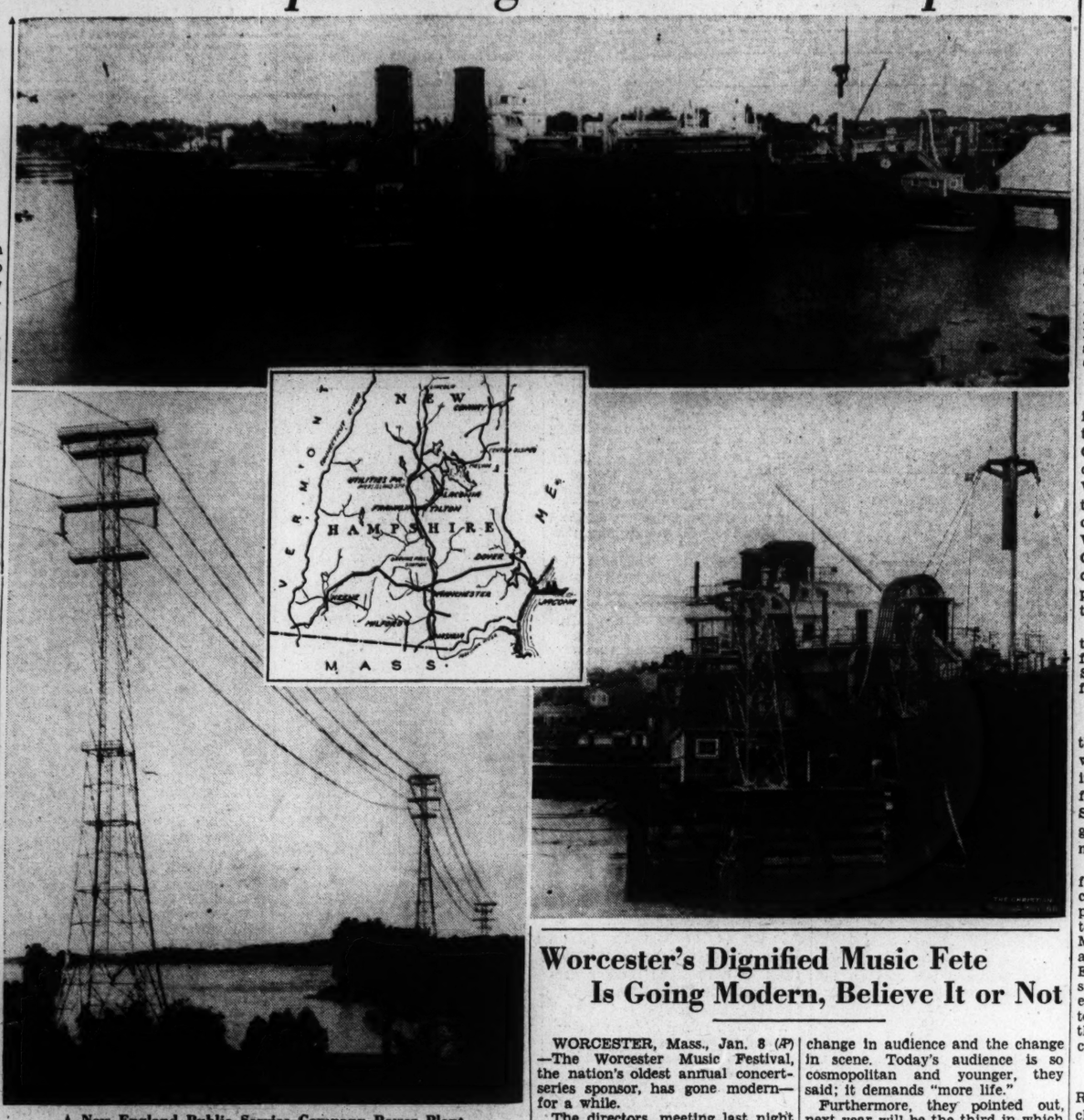
Before she came to Portsmouth, the Jacona was tied up in the Penobscot River at Bucksport, Maine, for six months, where she generated power to operate the new Maine Seaboard paper mill. This was her first job.

Tied Up at Docks

Most of the Jacona's life has been spent tied up at docks. She was built by the Shipping Board and launched in 1919. The war already ended, the Jacona found no place in the postwar lull of business and she was tied up with other Shipping Board vessels for several years.

Finally, she was purchased by the New England Public Service Company and converted at Newport News into a floating power plant. All that remains of the old Jacona today is the hull, the decks and the fore and aft quarters of the captain and crew. Her motors and propellers have been sold for old metal; new oil furnaces, steam turbines and powerful generators have been installed. Her great holds, built to carry produce of all types, are now a labyrinth of neat mechanical contrivances that delicately operate to produce the power of 100 giants.

Unlike the old days when the Jacona sailed under her own steam and was controlled from the pilot house, up for'd, she now is controlled aft, just over hold No. 5. Here is the switchboard room.



A New England Public Service Company Power Plant

Upper—The Floating Power Plant Jacona, Showing the Port Side. Center—Map Showing the Power Lines That Go Out From the Jacona. Lower Left—Towers Which Carry Power Lines From the Jacona Across River. Lower Right—Jacona Power Plant, Showing Ship-to-Shore Connection

Here the operator controls the power flow transmitted over the wires to village and homes and factory towns. This flow must be coordinated with power generated in other sections of the state by the Public Service Company of New Hampshire (subsidiary of the New England Public Service Company).

Going forward, No. 4 hold is filled with the two 10,000-kilowatt turbine generators; great oil fuel tanks fill No. 3 hold; in No. 2 are the great oil furnaces and induced draft blowers; way for'd in hold No. 1, there is only a small donkey boiler.

Over No.'s 4 and 3 holds are the deck and pilot house built for the crew and captain. The old dining salon, that for a short while at least knew the exuberance of slum gullion and a hungry crew three times a day, is now the headquarters of the superintendent. His typewriter clicks today are sounds unfamiliar to a room built to echo the clatter of dishes and the ring of silverware.

The Pilot House

Overhead is the pilot house. Today it looks down on the bare Jacona decks. Its wheel has been shifted to the starboard for the great funnels of the oil furnace now block the visibility dead ahead. In the chest where the captain once kept his charts, the superintendent now keeps intricate blueprints of the Jacona's plant. The polished brass engine controls are missing; the whistle handle is missing; the binnacle, like the wheel is out of place, to the starboard; only the constant vibration of the blast furnaces bring back trace of the few seagoing days that the Jacona ever knew.

Although she has been transfigured from a ship to a power house, the Jacona has not lost its allurement. Anyone climbing down steel ladders into her hold can watch the process of electrical energy carried on while the waters of the Piscataqua flow quietly by. One can also see the masterful arrangement of turbines, furnaces, fuel tanks and power lines in such small space; can hear Superintendent R. H. Suckefort praise his craft as the best afloat; anyone seeing the Jacona in action for a few hours would appreciate that by no means has she lost the atmosphere of adventure, that single quality which unites ships of every variety and of every sea.

Practical Ship

Yet, the Jacona with all its storybook atmosphere, is a practical ship. She has saved the New England Public Service Company money. Her operating costs are low. She cost to build but two-thirds the amount of a land plant. And when she is sold, she can be transported to the buyer at a record low sum for all that is necessary is a tug and stout tow cables.

Before this day comes, however, the Jacona will have served its purpose in New Hampshire. Its load of electric power which it carries may light farm homes even to the foothills of the White Mountains. It will aid the hydroelectric plants through the State when ice jams in winter temporarily throw the power flow out of balance. And when it is sold, say company executives, electric power will be so widely established throughout New Hampshire that an even yearly consumption can be expected. Then will be the time for investing in a large land power house.

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Rust crepe and silver matelasse afternoon gown	45.00	26.50
Oxford tailored wool dress—red embroidered coin spots	29.50	16.50
Black diagonal wool ensemble (jkt.) red and silver dress top	22.50	14.50

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Boxwood green cloth coat—Jap mink trimming	115.00	75.00
Brown cloth coat—natural lynx trimming	115.00	75.00
Brown duvella cloth coat—beaver trimming	115.00	75.00
Burgundy brown "Elliston" cloth coat—Muscade fox trimming	145.00	95.00
Black imported Oscar Cahn cloth coat—large silver fox collar	350.00	195.00

MANY OTHERS MAY BE SEEN IN OUR SHOP.
KEN. 6087 134 NEWBURY ST. BOSTON HATS

Worcester's Dignified Music Fete Is Going Modern, Believe It or Not

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 8 (AP)—The Worcester Music Festival, the nation's oldest annual concert-series sponsor, has gone modern—for a while.

The directors, meeting last night to complete next year's program, included no Bach, no Handel, no Brahm's the former backbone of the program.

Next October, when music lovers from the eastern seaboard gather, they will hear instead the rollicking tunes of Gilbert and Sullivan, the well-known Victor Herbert's, sprightly folk-songs, Negro spirituals and the works of recent Russians.

The new policy was announced by 12-times conductor Albert Stoessel and endorsed by Hamilton B. Wood, president of the Worcester County Musical Association, perennial sponsor of the festival.

The reason for the shift in a 77-year-old policy, it was said, was the change in audience and the change in scene. Today's audience is so cosmopolitan and younger, they said; it demands "more life."

Furthermore, they pointed out, next year will be the third in which the festival has been presented in the Municipal Memorial Auditorium, which seats twice the number of the former hall making the audiences even more varied.

The festival sponsors add, however, that as soon as they have made their audiences appreciative of the things the audience lean to, there will be on the coming programs more and more of the well established classics.

Maine Man Among Pioneers Texas Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 8—The name of Volney E. Howard, of Oxford, Maine, will be honored by the State of Texas in its Hall of Heroes during the centennial exposition which will open in Dallas on June 6, 1936.

Mr. Howard went to Texas in 1844, eight years after the war with Mexico. Annexation to the United States was the chief topic of the day. In 1845, he was elected to the first state convention called for the purpose of drawing up a state constitution. He took an active part in Texas politics and was elected to the state senate.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 NBC Concert Hour:	Al Pearce and his	Flash Gordon.....	Hits and Encores:
5:15 Cesare Sodero, cond.	Gang: variety....	Baseball school....	shopping talks
5:30 "The Singing Lady"..	Tom Mix sketch...	"Jack Armstrong"...	and recordings ...
5:45 "Little Orphan Annie"	Clara, Lu and Em.	Dick Tracy sketch.	Gogo DeLys; orch.
6:00 News; Supper Show...	Evening Tattler....	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15 'Mr. & Mrs. Magoogie'	News; studio solo-	Sport comment....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30 News; features.....	ist; J. Coogan	State House talk..	Report: "Vanished
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	and B. Grable....	Quartet; piano....	Voices": sketch...
7:00 "Easy Aces" sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	'Myrt and Marge"...	News Service.....
7:15 "Capt. Tim's Stories".	"Uncle Ezra".....	Hawaiian music....	Fisher's Or.; solos
7:30 "Lum and Abner".....	After Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; orch.	Golf lesson.....
7:45 "President's Budget"..	Musical Moments..	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch..
8:00 "Rendezvous": solo-	"One Man's Fam-	Cavalcade of	Master of Mystery;
8:15 ists; vocal trio; orch.	ily": dramatic sk.	America: drama...	dramatic sketch..
8:30 Frank Simon's Con-	"N. E. Parade"....	Burns and Allen;	Boy from Ireland.
8:45 cert Band.....	Musical Turns.....	Ted Husing; orch.	30th Cen. Ensemble
9:00 NBC Cinema Theater;	Town Hall To-	Nino Martini,tenor;	Joe Haymes's Orch.
9:15 sketches; soloists	night: Fred Allen	chorus; orchestra.	"Horse Sense".....
9:30 "20,000 Years in Sing	and company; so-	Ray Noble's Orch.;	"Sinfonietta"; or..
9:45 Sing": sketch.....	loists; orchestra..	C. Boswell; trio..	News Service.....
10:00 Address, President	Address, President	Over the Heather.	Address President
10:15 Roosevelt	Roosevelt	Mal Hallett's Orch.	Roosevelt .....
10:30 Hollywood Gossip	London Madrigal	Dramatized news..	Special program
10:45 "Band Goes to Town"	Group; soloists..	Spotlight Revue...	fr'm Boston Arena
11:00 Reports; news; music	Forecasts; news....	News Service,.....	Abe Lyman and
11:15 "Ink Spots": quartet	Sports; music.....	Perl'y Stevens's Or.	his orchestra....
11:30 Al Donahue and his	Joe Reichman and	Anson Weeks's Or.	Claude Hopkins &
11:45 orchestra	his orchestra.....	Jan Garber's Or..	his orchestra....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air.
3:30 WBZ (WJZ), Eastman School of Music String Quartet recital.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), Radio Guild: Shakespeare's "Henry VI," Part I.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Music Is My Hobby"; speaker; instrumentalists.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Rudy Vallee Hour: Frank Fay; Kingsley and Case; El Brendel; sketch, "St. Louis Blues."
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ), "Songs of the Harp": harpist; soloists.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ), Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra.
8:30 WAAB (WOR), Little Symphony Orchestra concert.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), "The Half Pint Flask," sketch by Irving Reis.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), "America's Town Meeting": "Which Way Capitalism—Competition or Co-operation?"; speakers and questions from audience.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Bob Burns; Mischa Levitski; Joe Venuti; Rupert Hughes.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), Ray Shields and his orchestra; soloists.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ), Trudi Schoop's Ballet Music.
12:00 WEEI (WEAF), Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra; Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (9.57mc) (WBZ). "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30.

"ZIEGFELD FOLLIES" (Boston Opera House). Dances by Robert Alton and Ballets by George Balanchine. 8:15.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Bette Davis and Franchot Tone in "Dangerous." Fenway: 2:03, 4:44, 7:45, 10:06. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:17, 7, 9:41. Also "Broadway Hostess." Fenway: 12:15, 3:31, 6:12, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:12, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30.

EXETER—Charles Laughton and Franchot Tone in "Mutiny on the Bounty." 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

METROPOLITAN—Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray in "The Bride Comes Home." 11:15 a. m., 1:50, 4:43, 7:37, 10:21. Stage: Phil Spitalny and his "Sweethearts of the Air." Spitalny's Orchestra.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Ronald Colman in "A Tale of Two Cities." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:40, 7:10, 9:35.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"The Truth About Italy," Lowell Thomas in "Going Places," "Troubles in Toyland," "Stranger Than Fiction," and "All Sealed Up."

MODERN—Shirley Temple in "Littlest Rebel." 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. Also "Stars Over Broadway," with Pat O'Brien and Jane Froman. 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

UPTOWN—"Frisco Kid." 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:20. Also "His Night Out," with Edward Everett Horton. 1:05, 3:45, 6:25, 9:05.

MEMORIAL—Lily Pons in "I Dream Too Much." 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06.

UNIVERSITY — Charles Laughton and Clark Gable in "Mutiny on the Bounty." 2:35, 5:40, 8:40. Also "March of Time." No. 9. Tomorrow: Will Rogers in "In Old Kentucky." Also Lionel Barrymore in "Return of Peter Grimm."

FINE ARTS—"La Maternelle." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. "Italian Caprice" and news reel.

TREMONT—Robert Donat in "39 Steps." 10:08 a. m., 1:06, 4:04, 7:02, 10. "Party Wire," with Victor Jory and Jean Arthur. 9, 11:43 a. m., 2:40, 5:38, 8:36.

BOSTON—"Another Face" with Wallace Ford, Brian Donlevy and Phyllis Brooks. 11:09 a. m., 2, 4:51, 7:42, 10:33. Stage: "Broadway Revels." Tomorrow: Barbara Stanwyck in "Red Salute." Stage: Hollywood cast including Jackie Coogan, Betty Grable, Armida, Joe Morrison and others.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Remember Last Night," with Edward Arnold, Sally Eilers and Robert Young. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "$1000 a Minute." 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Other Events

SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY — Illustrated lecture on "Adaptation to Life at Extreme Altitudes in the Central Andes," by Dr. Ancel Keys of Harvard. 234 Berkeley Street. 8.

UNITARIAN CLUB—Address on "1936 in Retrospect," by Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Baltimore. Hotel Somerset. 8.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Lecture on "Fundamental Principles of a Proposed Philosophy" by Prof. Herbert Dingle of London. 491 Boylston Street. 8.

WPA POPULAR LECTURE—Address on "America and Democracy," by Morris Berson. Municipal Hall, 122 Tyler Street. 8.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Supper and annual meeting. 6.

Tomorrow

WPA POPULAR LECTURE TOUR—Visit to the maritime relics in the old Boston State House. Meet at State Street entrance. 2.

DAUGHTERS OF CONNECTICUT—Open meeting, with members giving play readings, Children's Theater of the Morgan Memorial, 81 Shawmut Avenue. 2.

BOSTON BROWNING SOCIETY—Anniversary play, "Colombe's Birthday," read by Miss Florence Locke of London. 31 South Street, Brighton. 3.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Address on "Affairs of Today, at Home and Abroad" by Mrs. A. J. George. 46 Beacon Street. 11.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Japanese Screens" guidance tour by Mrs. Tomita. 11.

B. U. SCHOOL OF EDUCATION — "The Thrice Promised Bride." 3000-year-old Chinese fantasy, presented by students. 29 Exeter Street. 1.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

What Will Weeks Do?

The political silence of former Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton, since the election defeat of Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, the man he picked as his successor, indicates possible abandonment of his planned fight for the United States Senate post now held by Marcus A. Coolidge.

Beacon Hill commentators, with a careful eye on the political weather vane, predict Mr. Weeks will seek Representative Richard M. Russell's congressional seat instead. Behind their prediction lies considerable reasoning. Three points comprise the case.

Election Was Blow

First, and, some believe, the least important point is the reaction from the Newton election. The defeat of General Needham, in some respects, can be considered a slap at Mr. Weeks, although too much importance has been given to it by various political observers. Had Mr. Weeks himself run against Edwin O. Childs, the result might have been different, but he could not be expected absolutely to dictate the election of his successor.

Second, and a much more important point, is the activity of the forces of Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Republican candidate for Governor.

Saltonstall's Stand

Reports are sifting through that the Saltonstall organization, ever watchful to protect its candidate's interests, has held several conferences with the Weeks group. The Saltonstall men pointed to the danger of having two candidates for major offices from the same city.

Representative Saltonstall and former Mayor Weeks are Newton citizens. The argument is that the pre-primary convention will refuse to favor both Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Weeks for Governor and Senator respectively, for that reason. Even if the convention did commit such a political "faux pas," the voters at the primary election would toss one or the other, or both, into the discard pile, the argument continues.

Nobility in Politics

The Saltonstall forces contend Representative Saltonstall is a declared candidate. Therefore, Mr. Weeks should do the "noble" thing and avoid an unpleasant situation by running for the U. S. House of Representatives instead of the Senate.

Former Mayor Weeks probably would run into little difficulty in a fight for the Republican Congressional nomination in the Ninth District, unless Robert Luce, the former Representative, decides to re-enter the lists. Mr. Luce has indicated to some persons he might seek his old seat which he held for 16 years. Only a few have yet taken him seriously.

State Representative Philip G. Bowker of Brookline, who has eyed hopefully the Ninth District Congressional seat, is ready to abandon his aim, if Mr. Weeks runs. In fact he has told the former Newton executive he will support him for U. S. Representative or Senator.

Lodge Shows Strength

The last but not least of the three points concerns the forceful campaign being conducted by Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., for the Senate post. Observers are amazed at his strength. They are agreed that Mr. Weeks would start with a real handicap should he enter the fight now.

Up to Christmas, Representative Lodge had made 65 campaign speeches in 65 nights, in addition to the more important organization work among prospective delegates to the pre-primary convention.

Food for Thought

Those persons who until now felt the young Representative was making a political mistake by running for the Senate so early in his career are gaining a respect for his prospects. Some are even declaring that he cannot be defeated for the Republican nomination. Of course, that remains to be seen. Much can happen between now and the convention and the later September primary. At any rate, the present Lodge success is making Mr. Weeks think more than twice about his senatorial chances.

Mr. Weeks may yet cross up all the prognosticators by announcing his senatorial campaign. But all signs point to a congressional fight. If Mr. Weeks does decide on the Senate, the Saltonstall forces may conceivably enter the pre-primary convention determined to defeat the former Mayor to protect the Speaker's interests.

Edgar M. Mills

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Rain or snow, not quite so cold, lowest temperature near 32 degrees tonight; Thursday rain and slightly warmer; moderate to fresh east to southeast winds.

Maine—Snow late tonight and Thursday, slowly rising temperature Thursday.

New Hampshire—Snow tonight and Thursday probably changing to rain on Thursday, slowly rising temperature Thursday and in the north portion tonight.

Vermont—Snow tonight probably changing to rain on Thursday, slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Snow or rain tonight, Thursday rain, slowly rising temperature late tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Increasing east winds shifting to southeast and becoming strong Thursday, overcast weather with rain over south and rain or snow over the north portion tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	28	Minneapolis	20	2
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	70	60
Chicago	28	28	New York	34	32
Denver	28	16	Norfolk	34	34
Helena	24	16	Philadelphia	34	34
Jacksonville	60	58	St. Louis	34	34
Kansas City	26	22	San Francisco	50	50
Los Angeles	46	46	Washington	36	32
Miami	72	72			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 8.
B—Minimum, Jan. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:14 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet
Thursday, 11:26 a. m.; height, 10.4 feet

Light all vehicles at 4:38 p. m.

City-Owned Utilities Urged By R. I. Governor in Message; Constitution Revision Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8—Gov. Theodore Francis Green opened the 1936 session of the Rhode Island legislature with the recommendation that legislation be enacted to allow cities and towns to own and operate their own electric power companies.

This recommendation stood out in the Governor's message yesterday afternoon as the most significant and surprising item in his address. It was surprising because no hint of such a move had come from the Governor's office. It was significant because Governor Green was capitulating on an issue that nearly wrecked his program at the last session of the Legislature. His refusal to indorse a plan of city-owned utilities last year, when such a plan was demanded by Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket, brought about a rift in the Democratic ranks in which Mr. McCoy and his faction deadlocked the Administration's program.

Opposes Relief Bonds

Other items in the Governor's recommendations called for a constitutional convention, urged that no bond issues be floated for unemployment relief, appealed for no increase in taxes and recommended that dual-office holding be abolished and the salaries of legislators be increased.

Three items in the message dealt with utilities. The first was the recommendation that municipalities be empowered to own and operate plants, subject to the same supervision that is now enforced by the State. The second item strengthens the present utilities law, requiring that private concerns obtain approval of the State before issuing securities, merging or consolidating. The third item urges the Legislature to appropriate a sufficient appropriation to allow the State to make a comprehensive survey of rates and properties of utility companies, provided the Federal Government refuses to grant the $230,000 that has been requested for this survey.

Constitutional Convention

Urging the Legislature to call a constitutional convention to revise the State Constitution, the Governor pointed out the purpose should not be to draft an entirely new document, but to keep "all that is good" in the present Constitution and submit the suggested changes to a vote of the people.

The issue of constitutional revision long has raged in Rhode Island politics, Democrats urging a revision to give them better representation and the Republicans insisting that the present document stand without change.

Relief From Revenue

The Governor indicated that the State is emerging from its depression low and that emergency measures no longer will be required. The $3,000,000 loan authorized last August for unemployment relief is expected to run out by the end of 1936. The Governor suggests that from that point on the State cease to borrow any more for this item and meet costs of unemployment from current revenue when the $3,000,000 is exhausted.

Another new suggestion was that the State inheritance tax, repealed at the last legislative session, be re-enacted and the proceeds be used to retire the State debt. Any such inheritance tax receipts not immediately necessary for the debt retirement, the Governor suggested, should go into a special "building fund" available in the future for replacement of public buildings or for major public improvements.

Among the other suggestions made by the Governor were the following.

That the Governor's salary shall be raised from $8000 to $12,000, effective after the present term of office expires.

That a law be enacted to provide unemployment insurance.

That several labor bills which failed of passage at the last session be approved, including one which would provide a maximum work week of 48 hours instead of the present 54-hour maximum. Other labor bills call for abolishing child labor, abolishing work for women at night and an act eliminating sweat shops and amendments to the workmen's compensation laws.

Private Lives of Police Scrutinized As Norwalk Investigates Fatal Crash

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 8 (AP)—Mayor Frank T. Stack started today to give this city a better police force.

Continuing his investigation into the double automobile fatality New Year's Day in which two high school seniors were killed, the Mayor called a special meeting of the entire department.

Patrolman Philip Sherwood, driver of the other automobile which figured in the crash, faces a charge of operating a motor vehicle under the influence of liquor and is under suspension.

Mayor Stack promised to investigate the private and social life of each member of the police department in an effort to determine what he does with his spare time.

On Sunday, the Mayor will meet with the fire department for a similar question period.

Maine and the C. P. R. Start Wreck Inquiry

LOWELLTOWN, Maine, Jan. 8 (AP)—Two investigations were opened here today to determine the cause of a head-on collision between two Canadian Pacific trains yesterday which resulted in three fatalities and injuries to three others.

One investigation was started by the C. P. R., the other by State of Maine officials as wrecking crews began clearing away the debris.

The collision, which occurred on a sharp curve in a rock-cut, caused damage estimated by railroad officials at $300,000. Both locomotives were wrecked and five cars were derailed and damaged.

Florida Wild Life Protected

The Bureau of Biological Survey of the Federal Department of Agriculture has 14 wild-life refuges in Florida.

OLD HOMESTEAD VARIETIES
WBZ 8:15 A.M.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont and West Streets
BOSTON
Flemish Blue in New Afternoon Gowns for Women
29.75

THIS new masterpiece color with its blending of green with blue answers, so perfectly, one's question of "what to wear now in the afternoon." It is a medium tone without a suggestion of "rushing the season" . . . yet it is definitely lighter than the things one has been wearing. Two fabrics are equally successful in this Flemish blue - - - a smooth crepe and one with more surface and a satiny back. Marquisette of matching tone is cleverly used in yokes and sleeves, often with appliques!
SECOND FLOOR

Co-operatives Expose Unsoundness of Profits

Consumer Co-operation
Fifth of Six Articles

By Bertram Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One fact brought home to consumer co-operatives by the effects of the depression is the inseparable nature of distribution and employment. In 1929 the system of distribution faltered. Immediately, with the closing of millions of factories, additional millions were thrown out of work, the stoppage of whose purchasing power caused still other industrial plants to close and other millions to be unemployed.

In a great many cases curtailment of pay rolls was caused by the desire of the manufacturers to protect profits. Since a major motive of production was to make a profit, much was often sacrificed to this end. All the foremost economists have drawn attention to the perverse nature of this nationwide curtailment, for production lagged even while the actual needs for the goods mounted.

At Issue With New Deal

The experiments of the New Deal were, for the most part, in the nature of production limitation and price-fixing. Since the theory of production-for-profit was based mainly on the fact that prosperity comes with rising prices, the New Dealers tried their various shifts in order to start such a rise.

Here, consumer co-operation takes issue with New Deal theories. According to the co-operative philosophy, prosperity comes when wages are held at a relatively high level while commodity prices continually drop to increased efficiency of distribution and production. This has proved true for example in the case of Sweden. There, an intelligent and vigorous labor movement works hand-in-hand with consumer co-operation.

Stand With Workers

The co-operators who are for the most part of the wage-earning class demand through their organization that labor receive its fair share of the industrial income. They demand this for they know that these wages represent the real purchasing power of the nation. Through their organization they move to lower commodity prices by efficiency of distribution, thus raising consumption instead of limiting production.

In England, co-operators operating more than 150 factories, thousands of retail stores and their vast wholesale activities, hire only union labor. The consumer co-operative movement in England consistently pays a wage 20 per cent more than the average and operates on a work week 20 per cent shorter than the average.

Labor Takes Active Part

Consumer co-operation in both England and Sweden presents to labor an industrial system that invites labor to sit at the table with them and solve the national economic problems.

In America, consumer co-operation has approached squarely the problem of distribution in its wider sense. America's 2000 co-operatives have built a distributive system that is doing a business of $1,000,000 a day.

In those communities where it has gained a foothold, it has definitely built up greater purchasing power, for out of its total of $365,000,000 a year it returned about $10,000,000 in patronage dividends to the consumer.

Direct Sale of Farm Crops

The farmers who buy fertilizer from the Lockland (Ohio) plant, when all price cuts and dividends have been counted up have cut the price of fertilizer from $34 a ton to $20. The money thus saved by more efficient methods of distribution flows directly into other industrial channels, reflecting increased purchasing power of the consumer.

Earlier experiments in co-operation in America were mostly designed to market farm produce. Farmers organized their marketing co-operatives to reach more directly the urban markets, cut out a few of the middlemen and thus temporarily getting better prices.

Experience has made these farmers ready to accept the philosophy of consumer co-operation. Today they recognize that when they form a marketing co-operative they are merely building one half of a bridge to meet the city consumer.

The other half of the bridge must be built by the town-dweller in the form of a consumer co-operative. If the gap between farmer and city consumer is to be bridged the two types of co-operatives must be organized to work hand in hand.

Expand in Rural Areas

In the rural areas the consumer co-operative built up by the farmer are assuming greater and more important dimensions. For by this method the farmer begins to understand that as he buys in this manner he gets more and more of the products of industry for his dollar. Which means that more and more factory wheels are turning with the resultant rise in real wages and therefore a greater purchasing power in the town to buy those things which he has for sale.

Here is the whole aim and purpose of consumer co-operation in America simply stated. As the farmer and urbanite continue to work out their plan of consumer-controlled distribution they see that more efficient purchasing and marketing, and elimination of duplicated profits.

Say This Is Only Way

In this way the co-operators claim consumption can be built up to take the whole output of the present productive machinery and also keep consumption mounting until further expansion of production becomes necessary.

The American production machinery from 1929 to 1934, was capable of turning out $287,000,000,000 more in commodities than the nation actually absorbed, according to the Brookings Institute. The only way to utilize this machinery of production, the co-operators insist, is to avoid limitation, price fixing and such shifts, and try to build a system of economic distribution that will consistently and progressively build up the consuming power of the people.

Based on Fallacy

Practically all the plans put forward during the past few years recognize this fact. The weakness of most of them lies in the fact that they called for certain legislative action before they could be put into operation. Practically all of them were based on the fallacy that planned economy must be politically planned and politically controlled.

Consumer co-operation, on the other hand, offers a program that can be put into operation by any group of people right where they are. No laws need be overthrown. No vast and intricate legislative action is necessary. The individual co-operative goes right to work in a community. If properly organized and run it immediately begins to readjust the distributive system for its members. Immediately those members find their incomes buying more and more of the products of the productive machine.

To Roots of Problem

Behind this practical workability lies the deep and constructive philosophy of the movement as a whole. In action it goes directly to the roots of our economic problem. The added buying power of the consumer's dollar must be reflected in greater productive activities. Which means that more and more people are called back to workshops and factories.

This is the way consumer co-operation works, without ballyhoo, without the exhibiting of spectacular plans. Therein lies its effectiveness. It begins at the bottom and works up, gradually changing systems and methods as it works. It declares its aims, the bringing in of a new economic order. But it does this in an evolutionary fashion, replacing instead of tearing down, rebuilding rather than destroying.

Alignment With Labor

In Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries where the movement is older we see consumer co-operation working with and supporting a strong labor movement. In America where the movement is by comparison in its infancy this alignment has not been made. At the present time such an alignment is needed.

Back of the present co-operative activity is the wider program of constructive action laid out by the present leaders of the movement. These co-operators are today approaching organized labor with a plan for closer co-operation and constructive action.

Way Out for Worker

The message which the co-operators bring to labor is clear and understandable. They are pointing out the comparative futility of a labor technique that fights merely for higher wages, pointing out with dismaying logic the fact that any advance in wages is always accompanied by a corresponding rise in commodity prices.

To labor, consumer co-operation is today saying:

"Form co-operative stores within your labor groups and give yourselves a real raise in purchasing power without recourse to violence or strikes."

And labor is beginning to listen. The logic of such an argument is something they can understand. The future of consumer co-operation in America depends to a great extent on the co-operation between consumer and productive worker. At the same time the future of the productive worker depends to as great an extent on the coming of a distributive system concerned solely with getting more and more goods and commodities into the hands of the consumer.

Wages and Hours in New Light

For such a system, as it begins to control distribution and therefore production, sees such questions as wages and hours in a new light. The wages of the worker to them represent ability to consume. Shorter hours mean more leisure with a corresponding demand and desire for higher standards of living, which of course, mean more and more production.

It is labor's own growing realization of this that led the American Federation of Labor at its last annual conference at Atlantic City to form a committee to study consumer co-operation. It was a realization of this that led the A. F. of L. of Rhode Island to issue a resolution demanding immediate co-operative action on the part of labor.

Unstable Profit Motive

The one undeviating claim of consumer co-operation is that such a program could not be carried out as long as the desire for profits motivates the economic system. The history of American industry bears out this contention.

For every conscientious manufacturer in the United States who saw his business as a service to the people, and who held this ideal above the urge for profits, there has always been a competitor to cut prices, lower wages and lower quality.

Such competition, being the base upon which industry was built, forced the conscientious merchant to follow the same procedure or go to the wall.

Co-operatives Offer Remedy

All these things are recognized by the co-operative movement. The whole program of the co-operators takes these things into consideration and asks for their gradual and orderly elimination by the building of a system in which these considerations have no place.

Here is the deep and profound philosophy that lies behind the patronage dividend, behind the simplification of financing, behind the drive for the setting-up of standards of quality in place of competitive brands.

Such a philosophy in and of itself is sound and progressive enough to catch the attention of any thinking person. But when it is backed by a practical and provable plan of action it becomes inescapable.

Arizona Farms Raise Carrots in Big Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Douglas, Ariz.

"CARROT WEEK" in Douglas, with every market offering a dozen large bunches for 15 cents, every restaurant and housewife serving carrots creamed, fried, boiled, baked, raw or combined with other foods, failed to make much of a dent in the supply of carrots from the Double Adobe district, a few miles north of this city.

Encouraged by the Douglas Lions Club, six farmers there went in for carrots, the first time that vegetable had ever been planted in this part of the State on more than a "garden patch" scale.

The astonishing yield proved that soil and climate are ideal for carrots. Seven or eight carloads have been shipped to eastern markets.

Politics Move Into Foreground As Radio's Chief 1936 Feature

Radio

Radio listeners, whether they like it or not, must prepare to have many of their favorite programs canceled, interrupted or shunted aside during the coming year in favor of political oratory. A presidential election in sight with political sides-taking already in a high state of temperature, the spokesmen of the major political parties are demanding, and the networks and individual stations will probably accede to, time on the air to talk to the "peepul."

Though in certain circles the President's annual message to the Congress on last Friday evening may have been called the beginning of the Democratic campaign, nevertheless the opening gun of the Democratic campaign is being fired tonight at the Jackson Day dinner in Washington at 10 p. m., eastern standard time. Then Alfred E. Smith, next after the President, perhaps, the chief spokesman of the Democratic Party, will speak Jan. 25 at the dinner of the American Liberty League in Washington. After this the radio lid will be off with speeches by both sides up to, through, and after the party conventions until the very eve of the election in November.

Since politicians are influential and free speech is an American principle, the radio in the United States is generally open to all political speakers. In foreign countries the ruling party controls the radio, or, in England, a fixed time is allotted to candidates or their spokesmen. In the United States practically the only demand by networks is that the speakers be genuine spokesmen for their parties.

Political speakers in the United States are generally quite willing to accept whatever time schedules the networks allot them and, what is more important, to avoid offending listeners. Time is given free before the party conventions. (The conventions this year will be radiocast nationally and in full.) After the conventions radio time is on a "pay-as-you-speak" basis not only on the networks but also on individual stations. Regular commercial rates are charged, too.

The Republican National Committee has reported itself free of debt and with money in the bank. The Democratic National Committee still has a deficit, including $185,000 for radio time in the 1932 campaign. Nevertheless this debt will not bar the Democrats from getting time this year.

President Roosevelt, or any President speaking in his high office, is entitled to radio time, free of charge and at anytime. As a political candidate, however, his time must be paid for out of the party coffers. Neither President Roosevelt nor Mr. Hoover ever asked for free radio time between their nomination and election periods.

President Roosevelt in 1935 spoke 63 times on the air, including seven "fireside" chats. Because he did not want to overreach his welcome he cut down the number of his "fireside" talks; more than that, at the request of his secretary some of his less important public addresses were not radiocast at all.

★ ★ ★

Sunday Morning Beethoven

With the playing of Beethoven's "Waldstein" Sonata by Alexander Semmler, pianist, last Sunday over the Columbia Broadcasting System, was inaugurated a keyboard excursion into some of the greatest piano literature of the world. Mr. Semmler will play all of the 32 piano sonatas of Beethoven in a weekly series of recitals. This program should interest lovers of piano music as well as the connoisseurs of major works for the piano.

While the day and hour at which these recitals are heard, Sundays at 10:35 a. m., E. S. T., are somewhat inconvenient for many listeners, it is hoped that the network may transfer them to a better time.

★ ★ ★

New Pacific Network

Pacific Coast listeners have been restored to the double National Broadcasting Company network status they formerly enjoyed. Beginning with the Rose Bowl game on New Year's Day they were once more able to have a choice of NBC network programs through a new group of NBC Pacific Coast stations linked with the NBC-WJZ chain in New York. This new group includes KECA, Los Angeles; KGO, San Francisco; KEX, Portland; KJR, Seattle; and KGA, Spokane, which with KFSD, San Diego, already an NBC member station, will be called the NBC Pacific Blue network.

Station KPO, San Francisco; KFI, Los Angeles; KGW, Portland; KOMO, Seattle; and KHQ, Spokane, under this new arrangement, will relay the programs of the NBC-WEAF network.

Thus western listeners who now desire to hear Helen Hayes' sketch, for instance, instead of "Jumbo," both on at the same hour on NBC, may be able to tune in either on the west coast. Formerly they were required to tune distant eastern stations to get certain favored programs. This double network feature may benefit the radiocasters as well by the dropping of the second late evening radiocasts from New York which were especially arranged to accommodate western listeners.

★ ★ ★

"DX" No Longer Thrill

That much of the thrill of logging distant shortwave radio stations has gone the way of broadcast "DX" is shown by the decision of Westinghouse to discontinue sending "acknowledgment of reception" cards to shortwave listeners.

Worldwide listing of the Westinghouse shortwave stations in newspapers and magazines, coupled with the task of answering the volume of mail from shortwave listeners, were the principal reasons for discontinuance.

These letters, however, have served a useful purpose to the station in formulating its program policies. By scheduling the types of features which seem to be generally desired by this special audience, the Westinghouse company believes the same purpose will be accomplished that has been achieved formerly with the acknowledgment cards.

Each of Westinghouse's two shortwave stations, W8XK at Pittsburgh and W1XK, Boston, receives several hundred letters daily from all over the globe. Reception of these two transmitters has been described as "local" by residents of all five continents.

★ ★ ★

Shortwave Features

The following features, domestic and foreign, are offered for shortwave dialers during the coming week. All time is eastern standard:

Sunday, Jan. 12

New York—3 p. m.—New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor, W2XE, 49m (6120kc); also W3XAU, 49.5m (6060kc).

Winnipeg—5 p. m.—"Vesper Hour." Choral and organ program. CJRX, 25.6m (11,720kc), CJRO, 48.7m (6150kc).

Mexico City—6 p. m.—Miners and Sappers Band of the Mexican Army. Announcer stated that next concert would be heard at 6 p. m., central time (7 p. m., eastern). Have been heard at 6 p. m. Both times might be tried. XECR, 40.8m (7380kc).

London—7 p. m.—Bells, and an Empire Service, from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc). Also at 10 p. m. over GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc), GSC and GSL.

Melbourne, Australia—7:40 p. m.—"Meditation Music." VK3ME, 31.5m (9510kc).

Paris—8:15 p. m.—Literary Life—M. F. de Teramond. FYA, 25.6m (11,720kc).

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"A Waltz and a Lullaby" (Tale of Brahms's Youth), DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).

Monday, Jan. 13

Rome—6 p. m.—From La Scala Theater, Milan: Opera, "Matrimonio Segreto," by Cimaresa; talk, Senator Alberto De Stefani, "Trade Handicaps and Damages Caused by Sanctions." 2RO, 31.1m (9635kc).

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." WIXAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).

London—6:30 p. m.—A talk by the chief engineer of the British Broadcasting Corporation. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).

Berlin—7:45 p. m.—"Historic Ballads" in Song and Verse. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).

Paris—8:15 p. m.—French music. FYA, 25.6m (11,720kc).

London—10 p. m.—"Bound Away," great days of the pioneers and explorers. GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

Tuesday, Jan. 14

Washington, D. C.—11 a. m.—United States Marine Band. Capt. Taylor Branson, leader. WJXAL, New York, 16.9m (17,780kc).

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." WIXAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).

Paris—6:15 p. m.—Concert relayed from Radio-Paris. FYA, 25.6m (11,720kc).

Madrid—7 p. m.—Program for English listeners. EAQ, 30.8m (9870kc).

London—7 p. m.—A descriptive commentary from the roof of Birmingham Town Hall. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m. (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—German Girls League: On out-of-the-way winter rambles. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).

London—10:15 p. m.—Talk: "Foreign Affairs," Sir Frederick Whyte, K. C. S. I., Ll. D. GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

Wednesday, Jan. 15

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Festival of French music, with Mme. Jeanne Manceau of the opera. FYA, 25.6m (11,720kc).

Rome—6 p. m.—From Augusteo, Rome: Symphonic Concert; Prof. A. De Masi: What history can teach; the illusion of the Napoleonic block; A great scheme. 2RO, 31.1m (9635kc).

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." WIXAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).

London—6:30 p. m.—Talk: "Foreign Affairs." Sir Frederick Whyte, K. C. S. I., Ll. D. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Dance, Songs, and Zither-playing in a Ski-Shelter. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"The German Economic Situation." Karl Emil Weisz. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).

London—10 p. m.—Peggy Cochrane, versatile star of pianoforte, violin and syncopated songs. GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

Thursday, Jan. 16

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." WIXAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).

London—7:05 p. m.—"Wiltshire." GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).

Madrid—7 p. m.—Program for English listeners. EAQ, 30.8m (9870kc).

Paris—8:15 p. m.—Songs of yesterday and today. Mlle. Suzy Vinker. FYA, 25.6m (11,720kc).

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Schubert's Sonata in A minor for piano. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).

London—10 p. m.—"From the Operas." Empire Orchestra. GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

Minneapolis — 11:35 p. m. — Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor. W2XAF, Schenectady, 31.8m (9530kc).

Friday, Jan. 17

London—6 p. m.—"Shiver My Timbers!": nautical nonsense. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m 6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).

Rome—6 p. m.—From Carlo Felice Theater, Genoa: Opera, Nerone, by Mascagni; Rome's Midnight Voice—talk by Miss Amy Bernardy. 2RO, 31.1m (9635kc).

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." WIXAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).

Paris—6:15 p. m.—Concert relayed from Radio-Paris. FYA, 25.6m (11,720kc).

London—6:45 p. m.—"My Adventures in Arabia," by Freya Stark. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Concert of Light Music; Humor From Overseas, contributed by our listeners. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).

London—10:30 p. m.—A descriptive commentary from the belfry of York Minster. GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

Saturday, Jan. 18

New York City—1:45 p. m.—Metropolitan Opera. Milton J. Cross, narrator. W2XAF, Schenectady, 31.4m (9550kc), and W3XAD, 19.5m (15,400kc).

Geneva—5:30 p. m.—League of Nations—"Will Peace Prevail?" HBL, 31.2m (9650kc).

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Das Musikantenhaus." DJC, 449.8m (6020kc).

Paris—8:15 p. m.—French music. FYA, 25.6m (11,720kc).

Boston—8:15 p. m.—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. W1XK, 31.35m (9570kc); also W8XK, 48.8m (6140kc), and 25m (11,870kc).

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—German Dance Music. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).

London—10 p. m.—"The Gossip Hour." GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

Pittsburgh—Midnight—Messages to the Far North. W8XK, 48.8m (6140kc).

Arizona Towns Seek Share of Gas Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Tucson, Ariz.

ONE THIRD of all state gasoline taxes collected inside incorporated cities and towns is demanded for their municipal treasuries in a resolution adopted at the annual convention of the Arizona Municipal League, held here. Plans were laid to press the demand at the next Legislature, due to meet in January of 1937.

For years the cities have been making an unorganized fight for part of the 5-cent tax which the State of Arizona collects on every gallon of gasoline sold for motor vehicle fuel. Now they are organized and expect to get results.

Wages Unclaimed Since 1878

Lying unclaimed with the United States Treasury, Washington, D. C., are $17,000 due employees in the Mare Island Navy Yard for overtime between March 21, 1878, and Sept. 22, 1882.

Lehman Advises Crime Bureau And Laws for New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8—Sixty recommendations to co-ordinate the forces of orderly society for law enforcement against racketeering and organized crime were put before the Legislature by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman yesterday, with a plea against any political shackling of steps which he holds are essential unless the whole social fabric was to be imperiled.

The crime curb program would specifically guarantee adequate protection of witnesses against organized crime through an augmented state police.

Nonpartisan

The Governor pleaded that the people "were not interested in the stimulation of political disputes" and told the lawmakers that they were launching the great undertaking in crime control together.

At the same time, he voiced confidence that enactment of the program outlined would promote all the "basic advantages of orderly society—security of person, of the home, of property and the right to earn one's living in peace."

"Let me make it clear," his message continued, "that I am not the least bit concerned as to whether my recommendations are translated into legislative enactment by bills sponsored by Republicans or Democrats.

Bureau Advised

The Governor evolved his program under six heads of crime prevention, detection and apprehension, prosecution and the courts, institutional care, probation and parole and interstate co-operation.

It would be implemented through a bureau of crime prevention to be set up within the executive department under a director and an advisory council of 10 members appointed by the Governor.

The Governor would extend the public enemy law, if held constitutional, to all communities of the State; and he would set up a state department of justice to co-operate with local officials and to have control of state police and the criminal identification bureau.

Verdicts by five sixths, instead of unanimous, vote of the jury in non-capital cases are favored; and judges would be permitted to voice an opinion of the weight of the evidence in a case for the guidance of the jury.

Jury service for women is recommended.

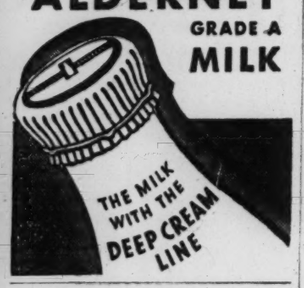
The program would require a district attorney, when he accepts a plea of guilty for a lesser offense than that charged, to submit to the court a statement setting forth his reasons, and a complete criminal record of the accused.

Another recommendation is for the establishment of a farm colony for drug addicts, chronic alcohol cases and vagrants.

State Authority Act Held Invalid in Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8 (AP) — Pennsylvania's highest court has invalidated the State Authority Act which would permit the expenditure of $60,000,000 for public works projects.

It was a 4-to-3 decision, the majority of the Supreme Court declaring the proposed operation of the act violated the debt limitations of the Constitution. The Federal Government would advance all the money. A state authority board would sponsor the projects and pay back 45 per cent of the money to the Federal Government with rentals and tolls collected over a 30-year period. The court said it was a case of the State living on credit.

ALDERNEY
GRADE A MILK


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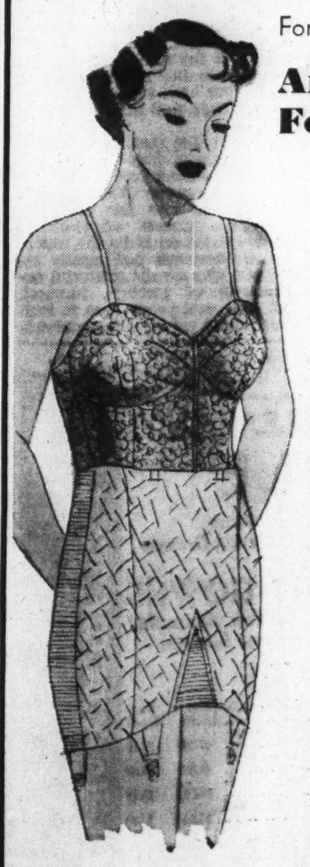
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Port of London

"WE WENT," writes a German lady who was in London in 1786, "to the Excise and Custom House on the Thames. . . . This portion of London shows far more clearly than St. James's, that it is a great trading state, and that here is the residence of a mighty king." It is on the lower reaches of the river that this aspect of the Thames is best in evidence, where London loses its atmosphere of an inland city and becomes almost maritime.

There is a dignity and spaciousness about the widening reaches of the Thames below Greenwich and Gravesend which is like solemn music played quietly at the end of a richly-filled day. From the green harbor of a Gloucestershire hillside the river has wound, through the quiet fields of Oxfordshire, through wooded Bucks and hilly Surrey to bear gray-headed London on its banks. Below London Bridge it has gathered together its merchandise and is sweeping, full-loaded, towards the sea. It has the sense of quietness after labor well done, the reward of loveliness long held and patiently sought.

* * *

AGAINST THE BRIEF curtain of an autumn dusk the water slips placidly on its way, looping and twisting a girdle of silver between the shores of Essex and of Kent. On the northern shore the gray buildings of Tilbury are like a drowsy city ensnared in the advancing mist. Westwards the towers and chimneys of factories and dockyards have an elusive and unwarranted beauty.

The sun gilds chimney and girder with a last warm kindliness and reaches above them to touch with rosy fingers a little trail of clouds which are following the river in its course towards the sea. Against the gray sky there is a delicate filigree of masts and yards. The sunset gleams on the white funnels of a Swedish boat. The buff and black of a P. & O. liner waits on the tide. Then the Thames will urge it on its way, gravely assisting its progress without grief or dispute. The old river bears its burden on the outward journey as complacently as it moves on its own course towards the sea.

* * *

WITH THE TURN of the tide, the water swells and subsides in long waves which do not break the shining surface, but ripple and distort the reflections of the moored craft. Below the pier where the river-pilot is changed for the sea-pilot, the tugs are moored. In the gray twilight they look less aggressive than in the daytime. They are lulled into tranquillity, their red-banded funnels dark against the sky. The first anchor-light gleams from a fishing-boat, swinging peacefully at its moorings before it makes for Southend. The little light burns bravely, like a quiet candle lighted at dusk to herald, not dispel, the shadows. A Thames barge, its brown sails spread like the wings of a moth, glides slowly past Tilbury docks and catches the last glimmer of the sunlight. Over the roofs and chimneys the tops of funnels are silvered with the fading light, their great hulks hidden in the mist.

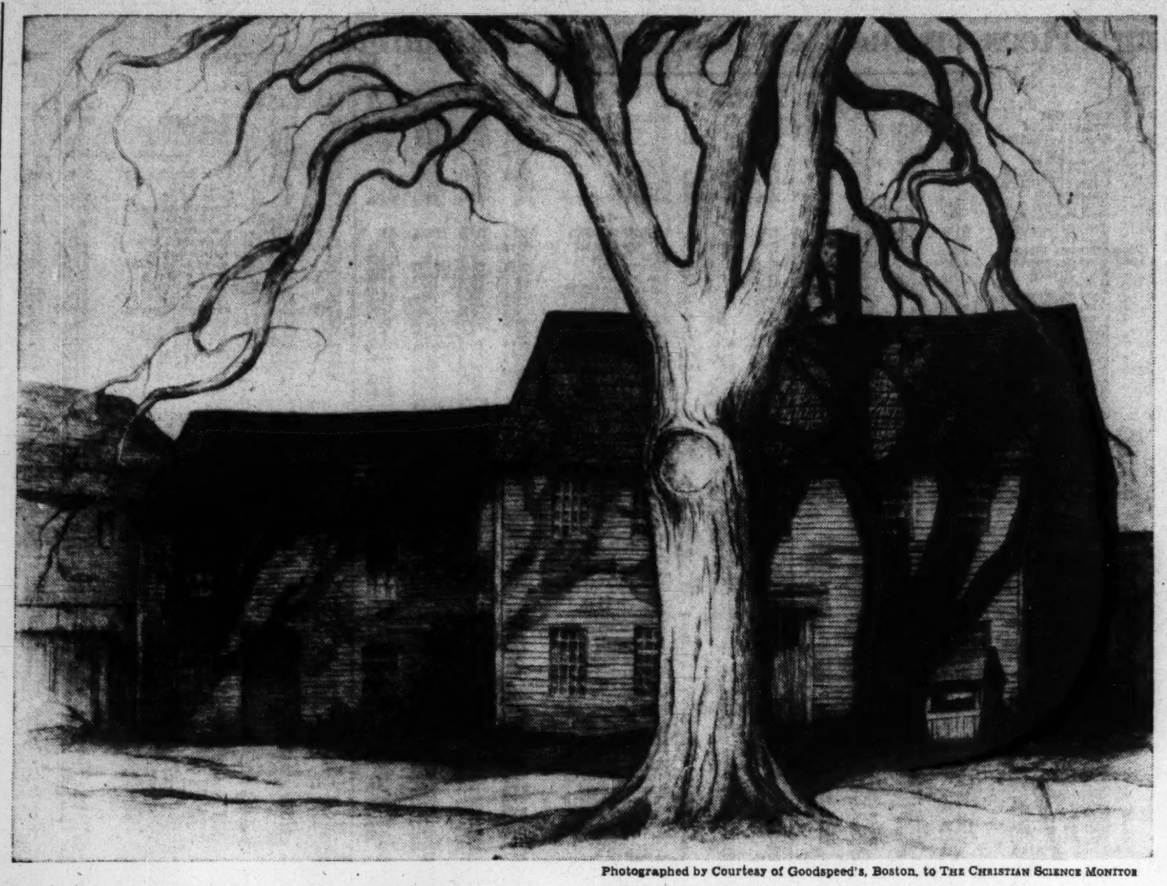
* * *

LIGHTS SPRING OUT everywhere, glowing along the banks. Tilbury is a ribbon of stars. Gravesend, sleepy in the dusk, is gathering up its lights. Here, more than anywhere, lingers the impression of the sea. Between the factories and wharves lies a strip of garden, or a narrow esplanade, or a little courtyard to mark the time when Gravesend was a fashionable seaside town. Little streets run down to the water's edge, with a sprinkling of sedate old houses to lend them dignity and importance. The dusk veils gently the shabbiness and disrepair and shrouds them in dreams. Here, in days gone by, a fashionable London disported itself. Here a dusty London came to take the air. On the cool breeze there is a little tang of salt. Here the Prince of Wales, who was to be Edward VII, met Alexandra when she came to England for their marriage. Here a strip of greensward still lies where the lovely and the learned walked and talked.

* * *

AND THIS IS dockland. Over the river the shadows gather. Sea-going craft glide by silently, sending the ripples to the shore. The last gleam of daylight fades across the sky stained by the fiery finger of a factory chimney. The river, a mile-wide sheet of placid water, slips on its way, ruffling the reflected riding lights, moving silently from the City's chaining bridges to its freedom and the sea.

P. W.



Photographed by Courtesy of Goodspeed's, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTWELL FARM, *by Thomas W. Nason*

THE art of line engraving is a kindred medium of the craft of printing. Both originated in the same century, the fifteenth; and, although they possess certain technical features in common, they serve varying purposes. Before the era of the printing press and the block or plate, the same hand inscribed and embellished books. But the functions became specialized, and today we consider it a rarity when books are written and illustrated by one person.

In America one of the best craftsmen in the art of woodcuts and line engravings is Thomas W. Nason. He preserves the old tradition, working with finely modulated lines, achieving the ultimate depiction, not through a few summarizing audacious strokes of the graver, but by a painstaking conscientious workmanship. The results are invariably noteworthy for a quiet, thoughtful portrayal, for a discerning transliteration of surface textures, and for the achievement of the varying influences of light upon different heights and depths, directions and planes.

"Hartwell Farm" reveals Mr. Nason's splendid craftsmanship. The sagging, timbered house and barn, built upon the simplest horizontal and vertical lines, contrasts with the large spreading tree in the foreground, growing so tall that it outgrows the picture, its sinuous boughs dipping down again into sight. Mr. Nason has emphasized the outlines of the tree and, by the emphatic indications of contour, heightened the feeling of a fluent continuous design.

It is interesting to observe the line itself, never straight and mechanical, always changing from thick to thin, sometimes crossing lines at right angles (hatched), sometimes intercepting others with a diagonal; sometimes it is a little dot, sometimes a frolicsome dab with a little hook at the tip. The greater the craftsman, the more effects and modulations lie in the path of his graver.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Healing Draughts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS CHRIST JESUS once journeyed with his disciples from Judea to Galilee, he met a Samaritan woman at Jacob's well near Sychar. He had asked her to draw water for him, and then in the following words, referring to his spiritual identity, said (John 4:13, 14): "Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again: but whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life."

In contrasting the spiritual method of Jesus with the material pursuits of the worldly-minded, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 52), "His senses drank in the spiritual evidence of health, holiness, and life; their senses testified oppositely, and absorbed the material evidence of sin, sickness, and death." With what freshness this differentiation bears out the Master's further statement to the woman (John 4:24), "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth."

The corrective spiritual draughts to be drawn from the Scriptures and Mrs. Eddy's writings promptly and effectively counteract the false evidence of material inharmony. In profoundest gratitude, great numbers who in times past had supposed themselves perishing in the desert of human fear, discouragement, sickness, suffering, and want, are quenching their spiritual thirst at this curative fountain, and being healed of their false beliefs and physical inharmonies.

Through the comprehension that God, divine Principle, is the perfect creator, one may see that man made in His image is not, cannot be, in any sense material, but is wholly spiritual or Godlike. That is, man is in reality actively intelligent and harmonious at all times, for he is tributary to God, who knows no inharmony. Thus it is realized that error and its effects—sin, sickness, disease, and death—are unreal and without divine authority. They exist only in mortal consciousness, and are never the heritage of God's man. How reassuring is this revelation to the sufferer! With what renewed strength and courage he may seek and find the living waters of spiritual truth, and apply his understanding of the healing Principle to his problems!

Since in this age Mrs. Eddy was destined to lead the way in overcoming the difficulties besetting the ordinary course of mankind's efforts to worship God aright, and because she understood how to meet the need for gaining an effective measure of spiritual understanding with which to combat evil, she could speak and write with authority. In the Preface to "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. ix) she says, "To preserve a long course of years still and uniform, amid the uniform darkness of storm and cloud and tempest, requires strength from above,—deep draughts from the fount of divine Love." Christian Science is leading mankind to this fount through the unfolding understanding of divine Love's healing power, of God's allness and error's nothingness.

This Science is not an imperious schoolmaster, expounding the "storm and cloud and tempest" of materiality, but is a protecting, guarding, guiding exposition of divine law, lovingly reiterating the words of Isaiah (55:1), "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price." In full accord with the law of infinite Spirit, divine Science corrects erroneous human thinking and saves through spiritual understanding. Man, in Science, reflects God's dominion. The intelligent, individual application of the spirit of Truth and Love, as exemplified by our Master, proves the Principle of this Science to be all-powerful and infallible.

Satisfying draughts of that spiritual inspiration which heals, and a more profound sense of gratitude and joy, are the reward of the ardent student. In the degree that one repudiates matter and its false claims, and turns prayerfully to the demonstrable comprehension of the oneness of God and man, "strength from above" is realized. Through undaunted faith and constant, confident striving to live nearer to God; by daily exercising the qualities of love, joy, forgiveness, purity, honesty, and humility, one finds the sparkling river of Love's abundance flowing forth to heal hardness of heart, spiritual ignorance, self-will, and intemperance; and Christian Science, the law of God, is thus demonstrated.

In "No and Yes" Mrs. Eddy gives loving counsel to the humble seeker for spiritual sustenance. In the Preface she says (p. v): "To those who are athirst for the life-giving waters of a true divinity, it saith tenderly, 'Come and drink;' and if you are babes in Christ, leave the meat and take the unadulterated milk of the Word, until you grow to apprehend the pure spirituality of Truth."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Les Eaux qui guérissent

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

SE RENDANT un jour de Judée en Galilée avec ses disciples, le Christ Jésus s'arrêta au puits de Jacob près de Sichar, où il rencontra une femme samaritaine. Le Maître lui demanda de l'eau; et au cours de la conversation qui suivit, il s'exprima en ces termes, qui font allusion à son individualité spirituelle (Jean 4:13, 14): "Quiconque boit de cette eau aura encore soif; mais celui qui boira de l'eau que je lui donnerai n'aura plus jamais soif. L'eau que je lui donnerai deviendra en lui une source d'eau qui jaillira jusque dans la vie éternelle."

En comparant la méthode spirituelle de Jésus avec les objectifs matériels du mondain, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit à la page 52 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Ses sens s'abreuvaient de l'évidence spirituelle de la santé, de la sainteté et de la vie; leurs sens témoignaient du contraire, et absorbaient l'évidence matérielle du péché, de la maladie et de la mort." Avec quelle fraîcheur cette différentiation confirme ce que le Maître déclarait à la Samaritaine (Jean 4:24): "Dieu est Esprit et il faut que ceux qui l'adorent, l'adorent en esprit et en vérité."

Les eaux spirituelles correctives que nous offrent les Ecritures et les ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy neutralisent d'une manière efficace et prompte les faux indices de l'inharmonie matérielle. Pénétrés d'une profonde reconnaissance, une foule de gens qui jadis croyaient périr dans le désert de la crainte humaine, du découragement, de la maladie, des souffrances ou de la pauvreté, étanchent leur soif spirituelle à cette source curative, et sont guéris de leurs fausses croyances ou de leurs maux physiques.

Si l'on comprend que Dieu, le divin Principe, est le créateur parfait, on peut voir que l'homme créé à Son image n'est point matériel, ne saurait l'être, mais est entièrement spirituel ou semblable à Dieu. Ceci revient à dire qu'en réalité l'homme est toujours actif, intelligent, harmonieux, car il est tributaire du Dieu qui ne connaît aucune inharmonie. Ainsi l'on se rend compte que l'erreur et ses effets—péché, maladie, infirmité ou mort—sont irréels et dépourvus de tout appui divin. Ils n'existent que dans la conscience mortelle et n'ont jamais été l'héritage de l'homme créé par Dieu. Comme cette révélation rassure ce qui souffre! Avec une force et un courage nouveaux, il peut chercher et trouver les eaux vives de la vérité spirituelle; il peut appliquer à ses problèmes sa compréhension du Principe guérisseur.

Dans les temps actuels, Mrs. Eddy était destinée à faire œuvre de pionnier: marchant devant nous, elle a pu vaincre les difficultés que rencontre d'ordinaire le genre humain lorsqu'il s'efforce d'adorer Dieu sincèrement; en outre, elle savait ce qu'il faut faire pour obtenir la compréhension spirituelle efficace qui permet de combattre le mal; aussi pouvait-elle parler et écrire avec autorité. Dans la Préface de *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. ix), elle a ce passage: Pour qu'une longue série d'années reste calme et uniforme, au sein des constantes ténèbres produites par l'orage, les nuées et la tempête, il faut une force venue d'en haut,—il faut boire abondamment à la source de l'Amour divin." La Science Chrétienne conduit le genre humain à cette source par la compréhension graduelle des faits suivants: le pouvoir guérisseur de l'Amour divin, la totalité de Dieu et le néant de l'erreur.

Cette Science n'est point un pédagogue impérieux, commentant "l'orage, les nuées et la tempête" de la matérialité; c'est au contraire l'exposition de la loi divine qui protège, garde et guide les humains, répétant avec amour ces paroles d'Esaïe (55:1): "O vous tous qui êtes altérés, venez à la source des eaux! Et vous qui n'avez pas d'argent, venez, achetez et mangez! Venez, achetez sans argent, sans rien payer, du vin et du lait!" En complet accord avec la loi de l'Esprit infini, la Science divine corrige le penser humain erroné et sauve par la compréhension spirituelle. L'homme, en Science, reflète l'autorité de Dieu. Lorsque selon l'exemple du Maître, on applique individuellement d'une manière intelligente l'esprit de Vérité et d'Amour, on prouve que le Principe de cette Science est infaillible et tout-puissant.

Se désaltérer à la source de l'inspiration qui guérit, obtenir un sens plus profond de la gratitude et de la joie, telles sont les récompenses du disciple fervent. Dans la mesure où, répudiant la matière et ses fausses prétentions, on se tourne avec prière vers l'intelligence démontrable du fait que l'homme ne peut être séparé de Dieu, on réalise la "force venue d'en haut." Grâce à une foi inébranlable, à des efforts constants et pleins d'assurance pour vivre plus près de Dieu; grâce à l'exercice quotidien de qualités telles que l'amour, la joie, le pardon, la pureté, l'honnêteté, l'humilité,—on voit jaillir comme un fleuve lumineux l'abondance de l'Amour qui guérit: la dureté du cœur, l'ignorance spirituelle, l'opiniâtreté, l'intempérance; et c'est ainsi que se démontre la Science Chrétienne, la loi de Dieu.

Dans *Non et Oui*, Mrs. Eddy conseille avec amour le disciple qui cherche humblement un breuvage spirituel. Elle écrit notamment dans la Préface (p. v): "A ceux qui ont soif des eaux vivifiantes d'une vraie divinité, elle dit tendrement: 'Venez vous désaltérer;' et si vous êtes encore de petits enfants en Christ, laissez de côté la nourriture solide et prenez le lait pur de la Parole, jusqu'à ce que, par la croissance, vous arriviez à saisir la pure spiritualité de la Vérité."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

In Early Days of the Locomotive

LOCOMOTIVES had been used in mines from 1802 onwards. In 1814 John Rennie, watching one drawing a weight of twenty tons at the rate of seven miles an hour, said to himself, 'Something more will come out of this hereafter,' and a year later James, a land agent and surveyor, made the audacious suggestion in a letter to the Prince Regent that locomotives could be used for the conveyance of passengers. For years to come the proposal seemed preposterous to the general public. 'How,' it was asked, 'would the carriages ever get up hill? How would they ever be able to stop, when going down hill? What would happen if a cow were to come in the way?' It was absurd to suppose that passengers could be carried with any degree of comfort or safety. . . .

By 1828 the line between Manchester and Liverpool was sufficiently advanced to make the choice of locomotives a practical question. A competition took place at Rainhill, when a speed of eight to ten miles an hour was expected by the makers, but the prodigies performed by the engines took even their breath away—twenty-eight to twenty-nine miles an hour! George Stephenson's 'Rocket' was proclaimed winner, and he gave Fanny Kemble a thrilling trip on it. . . .

Lady Hastings complained that a proposed line would be visible from her windows. One noble lord asked a railway witness what possible difference it could make whether a journey took one hour or eleven. Prince Albert himself was alarmed by the speed at first, sometimes saying when he alighted, 'Not quite so fast next time, Mr. Conductor, if you please.' Queen Adelaide seems to have been the most sporting member of the royal family: she was a frequent passenger, and in 1842 did the seventy-eight miles from Southampton to Vauxhall in 1 hour 59 minutes. It was not till 1842 that Queen Victoria made her first journey from Windsor to London 'in half an hour, free from dust and crowd and heat, and I am quite charmed with it.' . . .

In their experimental stage railways were uncomfortable and none too safe. Passengers themselves were reckless in boarding a train when it was going at full speed, or jumping off to pick up their hats, or sitting, contrary to regulations, on the tops of the carriages. An important personage who missed his train would chase it in a special. . . . The guards sat on the outside of the carriages, the head guard on the last carriage facing forwards, and the under-guard on the front carriage looking backward in order to make sure that the train was following, a necessary precaution as it was apt to break loose and get left behind. As the passengers suffered from the same tendency the guards checked them from a 'way-bill' on which their places of departure and proposed arrival were filled in by the 'station-clerks.'—From "Holidays and Travel," by MONA WILSON, in "Early Victorian England, 1830-1865." Edited by C. M. Young. (London and New York: Oxford University Press.)

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A Planter Who Was Also an Artist

THE first time that I saw him he was consuming large quantities of rice on the verandah of his bamboo house by the shores of the Indian Ocean, while two dogs and a sambur deer, wearing a green collar complete with bell, ate the crumbs which fell to the floor. Templaar, that was his name, I think, greeted me jovially, his sun-tanned, dimpled face relaxing into a welcoming smile as, with a wave of his hand, he invited me to share his rice. . . .

"Isn't that wonderful!" exclaimed Templaar; "different from anything else in the world. Such a real sea."

I looked round, surprised.

"No land between us and the Antarctic icebergs," he almost whispered.

"You have the romantic sense of the artist?" I ventured.

"Yes, I am a painter," he replied, shading his eyes with his hand as he watched the breakers, and went on without altering his position: "I am a painter at heart; I paint from the heart. I have never had a lesson, but when things go right, when I am happy, I express my feelings in colours. You see, I have no one to talk to." . . .

My host led me into the living-room, which I had not seen.

"There!" he exclaimed dramatically.

I looked, and saw that the walls were covered with pictures; seascapes, rubber gardens, swamps, rice fields, wild scenes from the jungle, all riotous in colour but reproducing the brilliance of the Java light. The painter of the pictures had evidently never been taught, but the perspectives were good and some of the effects of sunshine and shade remarkable, but what one could not help feeling was that into every canvas the man had put his whole heart. Masterpieces they were not, but the margin which separated them from greatness was small.

"What do you think of this one?" he asked me after a few minutes of contemplation, drawing my attention to a larger landscape in a gilt frame.

"It's interesting," I said. "Yours too, I suppose?"

"Not entirely," he replied, cocking his head on one side and looking at the picture through half-closed eyes.

"How do you mean, not entirely?"

"Well, I did not paint the original," he continued meditatively. "It was done by a friend of mine who came to stay with me, a real artist—professional, or so he said. He did quite a lot of work here, and when he left gave me this picture and the one above it. See?"

I nodded.

"When he had left Malimping, I used to sit alone in the evenings looking at those pictures," he went on in the same thoughtful tones, "and I came to the conclusion that there was something wrong about them. I realized, of course, that the chap had better technique than I, but I was also convinced that he had failed to get the atmosphere of the place. . . ."

"Look," he went on, "this picture here was painted from that strip of land behind the house. It is supposed to be evening, but the chap originally reproduced an effect of a clear foreground and a blue sky. Now whoever saw a mistless jungle or a blue sky in the evening in Java? It was absurd, so you see I changed the sky to a yellowish-grey, and filled in the foreground with mist. Now it looks like what it is supposed to be. Don't you agree?"

"Well, it's very effective," I ventured, wondering if other cases had occurred of one painter altering the signed work of another to suit his taste.—R. V. C. BODLEY, in "Indiscreet Travels East." (London: Jarrolds.)

Silence

THERE is no place where silence never ends;
Sometime a sound must break the quietness.
There has been laughter and the talk of friends
Through houses left in drowsy emptiness.

Summer that lies contented on the hill
Shall hear loud Autumn shouting through the trees;
Winter stretched out on fields, asleep and still,
Shall know Spring's whisper in proud April's breeze.

The quiet earth has heard the stir of seeds,
The sky hears storms and thunderings to be;
Soft sounds of fishes passing in the weeds
Have broken stillness far below the sea.

ELIZABETH WENTWORTH SEAVER

Seven Jewels

(Metropolitan Museum, New York)

FELSPAR, and amethyst,
Jasper
And cornelian
Lapis, turquoise
And jade—
Of these were your necklaces woven
And your bracelets made.
Night over the pyramids
Was the blue of lapis
Scattered with gold,
And dawn was jade—pale and cold,
And dusk was amethyst,
Like music when the cymbals kissed.
They chose cornelian, smooth and brown
As earth, Nile-watered—
And turquoise echoing the first pale shoots of wheat,
And jasper rare and green,
As second leaves are green
And felspar of the magic sheen—
Lovely as the syllables are lovely—
Felspar, and amethyst,
Jasper
And cornelian
Lapis, turquoise
And jade—
They lie today under an alien sky,
Each like a lonely and remembering eye.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Morning

THE bars of morning
Open to a wide blue pasture,
And silver birds fly in.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

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With Key to the Scriptures
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Listed Stock Quotations •

Utilities and Specialties Lead in Strong, Active Stock Market

• Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Generally In Strong Demand, With Volume Big

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Utilities and specialties showed particular strength today in a generally firm stock market.

Trading was active most of the session. In an early churning movement the tape fell as much as five minutes behind trading on the floor of the exchange, and on several other occasions lagged moderately.

General gains ranged from fractions to around 2 points and a few specialtie did even better.

Gains Well Diversified

Owens Illinois gained 5, Allied Chemical 6 and International Business Machines, Tidewater preferred and Greyhound lifted 3 to 4. Others with advances ranging up to 2 points or so included Loew's, Santa Fe, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, North American, Sun Oil, Childs, Continental Baking "A," Pullman, Pennsylvania, Great Northern preferred, Chesapeake Corp., Peoples Gas, Oliver Farm, Case, and Radio preferred "B."

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 3,000,000 shares.

Brokers having wires to all parts of the country said a feature of the current market was the sizable amount of buying originating outside the Wall Street professional group. They estimated that at least half of this business was for cash, and was in odd lots.

Utilities continued to attract interest in anticipation of the forthcoming decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the TVA in the Alabama Power case.

Some quarters felt that the court might effectively block government competition with private power companies. Others, after consulting with their legal advisers, were inclined to believe that the decision might contain at least partial support for the Government's position.

Weigh Landis Warning

The atmosphere in board rooms was cheerful as Wall Street surveyed the way in which the market had been able to sustain the confusion incident to the invalidation of the AAA.

Considerable comment was aroused over the revelation that James M. Landis, head of the SEC, had warned a congressional committee that many financial observers appeared fearful of a runaway market this year, and adding his own conviction that trading volume was likely to be largely increased.

Some financial quarters which have been particularly interested recently in the packing stocks following the passing of the processing taxes took special note of the moderate decline in net income of Armour & Co. for its fiscal year, while dollar volume of sales increased 21 per cent.

Gold currencies were easy at the opening of foreign exchange dealings, with the French franc off .00½ of a cent at 6.59 cents. The pound sterling advanced ¼ of a cent at $4.99⅜.

Rail Bonds in Demand

Railroad liens continued to show outstanding firmness in the bond market today.

Buyers paid from fractions to around a point higher for a long list of secondary and prime carrier issues, including those of St. Paul, Erie, Great Northern, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Frisco and Southern Pacific.

Utility loans also were well supported, although they failed to repeat yesterday's buoyancy in early trading. American & Foreign Power 5s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s moved up a bit while North American Co. 5s slipped back ⅜.

Industrials attracted a selective demand, and communications were mostly improved. Western Union 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s and International Telephone issues were up around half a point.

U. S. Governments sold off a little in forenoon dealings, Treasury 3¼s slipping back around ⅛ of a point. Other losses were limited to 2/32ds of a point.

Foreign groups were inactive, with prices steady over most of the list. Some of the Brazilian obligations rose a point or so, and fractional gains appeared in Austrian 7s. German 7s dipped ½.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; oils and specialties lead further advances.

Bonds: Steady; corporate issues advance.

Curb: Steady; petroleums and specialties in wide demand.

Foreign Exchanges: Firm; gold currencies higher.

Cotton: Steady; trade and foreign buying; others selling.

Sugar: Irregular; uncertainty over sugar program outlook.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; improved crop outlook.

Corn: Weak; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Steady to lower.

Hogs: Early advance lost; early top $10.35.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	1.03	1.03⅛	1.02⅛	1.02⅛	— ¾
July	.90¼	90½	.89⅛	.89⅛	—.01
September	.88½	.88¾	.87⅜	.87⅝	—.01⅛
	Corn				
May	.62	.62¼	.61¼	.61¼	— ¾
July	.62½	.62⅝	.62	.62	— ½
September	.62¼	62½	.62	.62	—
	Oats				
May	.28¾	.29⅛	.28¾	.28¾	— ¼
July	.28¾	.28⅜	.27⅞	.27⅞	— ¼
September	.27½	.27½	.27¾	.27⅝	— ¼
	Rye				
May	.54⅝	.55⅛	.54¾	.54¾	— ⅝
July	.54½	.54½	.54¼	.54¼	— ¼
	Winnipeg Wheat				
		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May		.89⅛	.88¾	.88¾	—⅜
July		.89⅝	.89	.89	—⅜

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	12.00	13.05	11.91	11.91	+.01
June	12.35	12.38	12.25	12.25	+.05
September	12.70	12.70	12.57	12.60	+.05

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1935 High	Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Jan. 8	Last Jan. 7
116	110	7	Abraham & S pf				
74¾	51	2½†	Acme Steel	112¼	111¼	112¼	..
11⅞	4¼	.10b	Adams Express	70	69⅞	69⅞	..
100⅛	84¾	5	Adams Exp pf	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
47½	28	2	Adams Millis	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
34¾	8	.60	Addressograph	35⅛	35	35⅛	34⅝
20⅜	4½	..	Advance Rumely	24½	24	24	23⅝
8⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	21½	21¼	21½	20⅞
173	104⅜	3†	Air Reduction	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7½
3⅝	3⅜	..	Airway Elec App	175	174⅜	175	173½
38⅛	13¼	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
33¼	6⅝	..	Alleghany ppf (h)	16	15½	15⅝	15¼
3⅜	⅜	..	Alleghany Crp (h)	31⅞	30½	30½	30
14⅝	2¾	..	Allegh pf wwEXR (h)	3⅝	3	3⅛	3¼
14½	2	..	Allegh pf wwXL (h)	18⅝	17¼	17¼	16
32	21	1	Alleghany Steel	17½	17½	17½	16
27½	13⅛	1	Allied Mills	33⅛	32¼	32½	32
173	125	6	Allied Chem	26⅛	25¼	25½	25
129	122⅜	7	Allied Chem pf	170⅝	166	170⅝	163
9	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
37⅛	12	..	Allis Chalmers	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
22⅜	14	..	Alpha Port Cem	39⅛	38⅜	38¾	37¾
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	22½	21⅝	21⅝	21¼
4½	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	71½	70½	70½	71
80	48⅛	2	Amerada	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
57⅜	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	99	78¼	78¼	..
47⅜	13½	.35b	Am Bank Note	53	53	53	..
19⅛	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	44⅝	44¼	44¼	44
92¾	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1st pf	18	17	17¼	17⅜
42½	21	1†	Am Brake S&F	92¼	90	90	89½
110⅜	110	4	Am Can	48	47½	48	47⅝
33⅞	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	35½	35	35	34¾
65	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	65⅝	65	65	65
33¼	8	..	Am Chain	33⅝	33	33¼	32⅝
76	66	3†	Am Chicle	89⅛	88⅜	89½	89
9¼	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	10⅝	10	10⅜	10⅛
35⅝	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	29½	28¾	28⅝	28⅜
3⅞	⅜	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2
9¼	2¾	..	Am European	12⅛	11⅝	12	11½
2	2	..	Am & Per Pow	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅛
42	14	..	Am & For P pf	33½	32½	33	32
38¼	12	..	Am & For P 6	29½	28¼	28½	28½
17	3⅞	..	Am & F P 3pf	15¼	13⅝	14⅝	14¼
6⅞	3	..	Am Hide & L	6⅞	6	6	6⅛
38½	29¼	2.40	Am Home Pr	38½	38¼	38¼	38
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
37¾	14	2	Am Ice pf	19¾	19½	19¾	19½
11⅜	4½	..	Am International	12¼	11⅞	12	11⅞
23¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	27	26¼	26¼	26¼
75¼	32	..	Am Loco pf	77¾	77¾	77¾	77
32½	13½	..	Am Mach & Met	11⅞	11½	11½	11
130½	72	4†	Am Metal	28⅜	27⅝	27¾	28
33¼	18½	.80	Am Metal 6%	132	131	132	..
36¼	24	1½	Am Mach & Fdry	29¼	28¾	29¼	28¾
9⅝	1½	..	Am News	38	38	38	37½
41½	8¾	1¼	Am Pow & Lt	10½	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
49½	10¼	1½	Am P & L 5% pf	41¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
25⅛	10⅛	..	Am P & L 6% pf	49	47¾	47¾	47¾
159	134½	..	Am Radiator	27	26½	27	26¾
32⅜	15⅜	1.20	Am Radiator pf	157	157	157	157
95¾	66	5	Am Rolling	32⅞	32	32⅜	32⅛
21⅝	4½	..	Am Safety Razor	92	92	92	..
26¼	20	2	Am Seating	24⅞	23¼	24¼	22½
64⅝	31⅝	.40b	Am Shipbuilding	30½	29	29	30
144	121	7	Am Smelt & Ref	59	58	58⅞	58¾
117¼	101⅝	6	Am Smelt & R pf	140⅞	140¼	140⅞	..
76	63	3½	Am Sm & R 6% pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105
104¼	72½	5	Am Snuff	72	72	72	72
107	74¾	5	Am Tobacco	99¼	99	99¼	98½
25⅛	12	..	Am Tobacco B	102½	101¼	101¾	101⅝
141	129⅛	6	Am Steel Fdries	26	25½	25½	25¾
43	32	2	Am Tobacco pf	137	137	137	..
70½	50⅛	2	Am Stores	35¼	34¾	35¼	34½
160½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	54	52½	52½	53
101¼	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	160¾	158¾	159¼	159
38½	9	4	Am Type P pf (h)	8¾	7⅞	8	7¼
27⅝	18½	1†	Am Sum Tob	34	31¾	33	31
22⅜	7½	..	Am Wtn W & E	24½	23⅝	23⅝	24⅜
94¼	48	6	Am Wat 1pf	94	94	94	94
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
68¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	68½	66½	67⅜	67
2⅝	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¾	1⅜	1½	1⅜
11¾	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	9⅞	8	8¾	7⅞
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
30	8	..	Anaconda Cop	29⅜	29	29¼	28⅞
37	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	35	35	35	36⅞
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	17⅜	17	17½	16¾
12⅜	12⅜	3½	Andes Copper	12½	12	12½	12
4	1½	..	A P W Paper	4¼	3⅞	4¼	..
52	36	1†	Archer Daniels	49½	48	48⅛	49¾
110	97	7	Armour Del pf	108½	108	108½	107⅝
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	6	5¾	5⅞	6
7⅜	5⅝	..	Armour Ill pr pf	69¾	68¼	68¾	67⅝
9⅝	4	.50	Armold Constable	7¾	7⅜	7¾	..
9⅞	3¾	..	Armour Corp	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
50¾	16½	1†	Armstrong Cork	52½	51	52	51¾
18¾	7½	..	Asso Dry2Goods	14½	14¼	14½	14¼
10	80⅞	12†	Asso Dry G 1pf	109	106½	109	..
44	29⅜	..	Asso Oil	44	44	44	..
60	35¾	2e	Atchison T&SF	68¾	66¾	66¾	66½
92½	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	98	97	97	99
37¼	19½	..	At Coast Line	32½	31¾	31¾	31⅝
17½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	15	14	14½	14½
53½	20½	1	Atl Refining	29¼	28¼	29¼	28⅜
48½	32⅞	2	Atlas Powder	49¾	49⅜	49¾	48½
19½	4	..	Atlas Tack	18⅞	18¼	18¼	18½
15	15	..	Auburn Auto	44	42⅞	43½	43
63	35½	2	Austin Nichols	9½	9	9½	9
5¼	2¾	..	Austin Nichol A	45	43	45	43½
			Aviation Corp Del	5¼	4⅞	5	5
			—B—				
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
40	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	41¾	40½	40½	40⅜
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
110½	100⅝	6½	Balt & Ohio pf	25½	24½	24½	25
49½	36⅛	2½	Bamberger pf	109½	109½	109½	..
15½	3¼	..	Bangor & Aroos	44	43	43½	43
88	32	..	Barker Bros pf	14	14	14	..
66¾	37½	1	Barker Bros pf	84	83	84	..
14¾	5⅞	.60†	Bayuk Cig	69¼	68⅛	68⅛	68½
115	107⅞	..	Bayuk Cig pf	15⅞	14¾	15⅛	15⅜
20⅛	14	.50e	Beatrice Cream	113	113	113	112½
108⅛	100½	7	Beatrice Cr pf	20	19¼	19¼	19⅜
95	72	3†	Beech-Nut Packing	107	107	107	..
14⅜	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	89½	88½	89½	88
24½	11¾	.25e	Bendix Aviation	14½	13¾	13¾	14
22¾	15⅛	1½†	Beneficial Ind Ln	23	22½	22⅝	22¾
52	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	22¼	22	22	22¼
57½	34		Best & Co	54¼	52⅞	53¼	53⅜
121½	55¾	1¾g	Beth Steel pf	50	49	49½	48½
107	74¾	5	Bigelow Sanford	125⅞	123	125½	124
17	9⅝	.10b	Blaw-Knox	25½	24¾	25	24⅜
22⅜	6½	..	Boeing Airplane	16⅞	16¼	16½	16¼
39⅝	30⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	25½	24¼	24¼	24
100	90	4†	Bon Ami A	54⅝	54¼	54⅜	54½
47¾	38¾	2†	Bon Ami B	95	94	95	94½
27¾	20	1.60	Borden	41½	40⅝	41¼	40⅝
70½	28¼	2	Borg Warner	27⅝	27½	27½	27
23¼	½		Botany A pf (h)	68¾	66¼	67¾	68
55⅝	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝
55	23⅜	3	Briggs & Strat	53½	52⅜	53⅛	52½
17½	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	48¾	48¼	48¾	48
42	30⅝	2†	Bristol Myers	16¾	16¼	16½	16⅜
46¾	36½	2†	Brooklyn Man T	41⅜	41½	41½	41½
38	14	.75	Brooklyn Q pf	40¾	40½	40¾	40¾
71½	43	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	34	34	34	33½
11½	3	..	Brunswick Balke	56	55	55	55
8⅞	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	10¼	10	10	9¾
17¾	8½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	12½	11½	12	12¼
100	62¾	4m	Bucyrus E pf	19½	18½	18½	19
3	⅛	..	Budd Mfg rts	2¾	2½	2⅝	2½
9¾	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	10¾	10⅛	10½	10
97½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	86	85	85	..
14⅝	2½	..	Budd Wheel	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
24½	8¼	..	Bulova Watch	24⅞	23½	24⅞	23¼
14¾	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12
1½	¼	..	Burns Bros B (h)	1	⅞	⅞	..
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	8	8	8	8
28	13¼	.60†	Burroughs Add	26¾	26¼	26½	26⅛
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	3⅛	2¾	3	3⅛
10½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	9¼
3½	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
26⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	22⅞	22	22¼	22⅛
66	32	..	Byers pf	71	69⅞	71	69½
			—C—				
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	36	35¾	35¾	35¾
1⅞	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6¾	2½	..	Calumet Hecla	6¼	6	6	6¼
33⅞	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	32	31	31	30½
17⅜	8½	..	Canada Dry	16	15½	15¾	16
13¾	8⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	11⅝	11½	11½	11½
40¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	42	41¾	42	41⅝
48	32½	3	Capital Admin	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
8⅛	3⅝	.20	Capital Admin pf	47	45¾	45¾	46
111¼	45¾	..	Carriers & Gen Cp	8⅝	8⅜	8½	8⅜
126½	63½	4	Case Thresh pf	94¾	93¾	93⅞	93¾
60	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	116¾	115¾	116¾	117
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	56½	55¾	56	55¾
21¼	16⅛	..	Celotex Co n	31⅝	30⅝	30⅞	31
62¾	55	..	Celotex Co pf n	21½	21	21	21½
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	60¼	59	59	59¾
62½	34	..	Central RR of NJ	27⅜	27	27¼	26¾
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	50	50	50	50
65⅜	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
15⅜	3⅝	..	Certain Teed	54¾	53½	53¾	53
21	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	14⅞	14	14	14½
61¼	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	39½	38	37⅞	39
53½	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	65½	62½	65	62½
2⅛	1	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	53⅝	53	53½	53⅜
3¼	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
2¼	⅞	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3½
9	1	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
35	15⅜	1†	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5½
3	¼	..	Chi Mail Order	9	8¼	9	..
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2½	2	2	2½
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4½	4	4½	4
10⅝	3⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝
20⅜	4⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	9	8½	8¾	8½
54⅜	20	..	Chi Pneu Tool	19¼	19	19	19
2⅜	¾	..	Chi Pneu T pf	5½	5	5½	5½
4	1¼	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2½	2	2	2
4¼	1⅜	..	Chi R&P 6% (h)	6¾	5½	6¾	4¾
19¾	9¼	..	Chi R&P 7% (h)	6¾	5	6	4⅞
31¾	25	3	Chi Yellow Cab	26	25	25½	24¾
9	3½	..	Chickasha Cot O	29½	29	29	29¼
26	9	.25c	Childs Company	9½	8½	9	8
93⅞	31	3	Chile Copper	25	25	25	25
24½	12	2	Chrysler	89⅝	88¼	88⅞	89
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & Fuel	15⅞	15½	15¾	15¾
6½	3¼	..	City Ice & F pf	76½	75¼	76½	74
27⅝	12¼	.80	City Stores	5	5	5	5
48½	27⅝	1†	Clark Equipment	24¾	24¼	24½	24¼
87	80	3.50	Cleve Cr Pr Co	45⅝	44⅜	44⅝	45⅜
37¾	20	1	Cluett Peabody	83	83	83	82½
70½	28¼	2	Coca Cola	54½	54	54½	54
55⅝	24½	2	Colgate-Palm-P	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19½
55	23⅜	3	Briggs & Strat	48¾	48¼	48¾	48
58⅝	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	16¾	16¼	16½	16⅜
42	30⅝	2†	Bristol Myers	41⅜	41½	41½	41½
46¾	36½	2†	Brooklyn Man T	40¾	40½	40¾	40¾
38	14	.75	Brooklyn Q pf	34	34	34	33½
71½	43	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	56	55	55	55
11½	3	..	Brunswick Balke	10¼	10	10	9¾
8⅞	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	12½	11½	12	12¼
17¾	8½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	19½	18½	18½	19
100	62¾	4m	Bucyrus E pf	105¾	105½	105¾	102½
3	⅛	..	Budd Mfg rts	2¾	2½	2⅝	2½
9¾	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	10¾	10⅛	10½	10
97½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	86	85	85	..
14⅝	2½	..	Budd Wheel	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
24½	8¼	..	Bulova Watch	24⅞	23½	24⅞	23¼
14¾	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12
1½	¼	..	Burns Bros B (h)	1	⅞	⅞	..
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	8	8	8	8
28	13¼	.60†	Burroughs Add	26¾	26¼	26½	26⅛
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	3⅛	2¾	3	3⅛
10½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	9¼
3½	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
26⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	22⅞	22	22¼	22⅛
66	32	..	Byers pf	71	69⅞	71	69½
			—C—				
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	36	35¾	35¾	35¾
1⅞	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6¾	2½	..	Calumet Hecla	6¼	6	6	6¼
33⅞	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	32	31	31	30½
17⅜	8½	..	Canada Dry	16	15½	15¾	16
13¾	8⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	11⅝	11½	11½	11½
40¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	42	41¾	42	41⅝
48	32½	3	Capital Admin	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
8⅛	3⅝	.20	Capital Admin pf	47	45¾	45¾	46
111¼	45¾	..	Carriers & Gen Cp	8⅝	8⅜	8½	8⅜
126½	63½	4	Case Thresh pf	94¾	93¾	93⅞	93¾
60	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	116¾	115¾	116¾	117
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	56½	55¾	56	55¾
21¼	16⅛	..	Celotex Co n	31⅝	30⅝	30⅞	31
62¾	55	..	Celotex Co pf n	21½	21	21	21½
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	60¼	59	59	59¾
62½	34	..	Central RR of NJ	27⅜	27	27¼	26¾
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	50	50	50	50
65⅜	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
15⅜	3⅝	..	Certain Teed	54¾	53½	53¾	53
21	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	14⅞	14	14	14½
61¼	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	39½	38	37⅞	39
53½	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	65½	62½	65	62½
2⅛	1	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	53⅝	53	53½	53⅜
3¼	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
2¼	⅞	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3½
9	1	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
35	15⅜	1†	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5½
3	¼	..	Chi Mail Order	9	8¼	9	..
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2½	2	2	2½
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4½	4	4½	4
10⅝	3⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝
20⅜	4⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	9	8½	8¾	8½
54⅜	20	..	Chi Pneu Tool	19¼	19	19	19
2⅜	¾	..	Chi Pneu T pf	5½	5	5½	5½
4	1¼	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2½	2	2	2
4¼	1⅜	..	Chi R&P 6% (h)	6¾	5½	6¾	4¾
19¾	9¼	..	Chi R&P 7% (h)	6¾	5	6	4⅞
31¾	25	3	Chi Yellow Cab	26	25	25½	24¾
9	3½	..	Chickasha Cot O	29½	29	29	29¼
26	9	.25c	Childs Company	9½	8½	9	8
93⅞	31	3	Chile Copper	25	25	25	25
24½	12	2	Chrysler	89⅝	88¼	88⅞	89
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & Fuel	15⅞	15½	15¾	15¾
6½	3¼	..	City Ice & F pf	76½	75¼	76½	74
27⅝	12¼	.80	City Stores	5	5	5	5
48½	27⅝	1†	Clark Equipment	24¾	24¼

Business and Industry

Appeals Court Rules State Has No Power to Fix Selling Prices

Commerce and Finance

I. C. C. Wants More Power Over Rates Of Water Traffic

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission, in its annual report just released, urged an extension of its power over water carrier rates, and a reorganization of its own setup to provide for appellate divisions.

The commission's limited jurisdiction over maritime matters would be extended, under the plan proposed, "to prevent the difficulties often resulting in the rate structure where unreasonably low rates are maintained by carriers beyond our control."

Opposes More Members

The proposed appellate divisions would be composed of five or more of the 11 commission members, and would consider applications for rehearings.

The report opposed any increase in commission membership.

Citing that "numerous plans and suggestions" for reorganization of the commission to facilitate its work under the new air mail and motor carrier laws have been advanced, the report added that these proposals "have almost without exception provided for an increase in the membership of the commission with the increase in cost incident thereto."

Transportation Co-ordinator Joseph B. Eastman urged reorganization of the commission last year, along with an increase of its membership to 16.

The commission asked further authority "to protect employees from undue financial loss" resulting from rail abandonments, unifications, or relocation of shops.

In some cases, it was said, carriers have voluntarily effected arrangements satisfactory to employees. In others the commission was able to impose protective provisions through its orders.

Penalties on Carriers

Another recommendation asked the imposition of statutory penalties against carriers which fail to make correct reports to the commission.

At present, the report said, the law penalizes carriers which fail to make "specific" reports, but says nothing about inaccuracies.

The commission urged that all street, suburban and interurban electric railways be exempted from its jurisdiction except when they are operated as links in steam railway systems or when they are engaged in general freight transportation and interchange cars with steam roads.

As to railway earnings, the report said that although 1935 operating revenues have been above the lowest depression levels "there has been lacking the pronounced improvement which was necessary to absorb the increased level of wages and material cost."

"It has become increasingly plain," the report added, "that the emergence from the unfavorable financial situation" is dependent upon both business revival and the adoption of rail methods to "conditions created by other means of transportation."

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Ford Motor Output In 1935 Up 36 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Detroit, Jan. 8

THE Ford Motor Company announced that its world production in 1935 was 1,335,865 units, a gain of 36 per cent over 1934.

Ford production in the United States and Canada last year was 1,272,885 units, a gain of 47 per cent over 1934, when 715,438 automobiles and trucks were produced. World production in 1934 totaled 855,037 units.

Steel Operations Rise to 51 P. C. Capacity in Week

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—The steel industry has come out of the holiday lull with a rise in the ingot production rate to 51 per cent of capacity, compared with 47½ per cent a week ago, Iron Age stated today in its weekly review.

The rebound was shared in by most producing centers, the South being the only important district to show a slower rate of operations.

"Part of the recovery in mill operations," said the review, "is based on orders that accumulated during the holiday period. There also has been a carryover of anticipatory orders for products that advanced in price Jan. 1, such as semi-finished steel, track bolts and spikes and cold-finished bars.

"Pressure for steel on the part of the automobile industry has relaxed and there is a possibility that the initial bulge in motorcar output is over, with the future trend of assemblies dependent on the course of retail demand.

"However, the appearance of sizable automotive inquiries in the Cleveland district, some of them covering February and March requirements instead of one month's needs, is an encouraging development.

"At Pittsburgh and Chicago, where railroad buying is on the upward trend, mills expect to accumulate substantial tonnages in heavy rolled products.

"The Santa Fe has supplemented its purchase of 58,302 tons of rails with orders for 17,804 tons of track accessories.

"Pig iron production in December totaled 2,106,453 tons or 67,950 a day, as compared with 2,065,913 tons, or 68,864 tons daily in November. Total output for 1935 was 21,007,802 tons compared with 15,911,188 tons in 1934, a gain of 32 per cent.

"Steel ingot output in December was 3,081,807, tons compared with 3,153,247 tons in November. The December daily rate of 123,272 tons was the highest since May, 1934.

"Total output of Bessemer and open-hearth ingots in 1935 was 33,425,576 tons, a gain of 30.57 per cent over 1934.

General Motors Car Sales in 1935 Gain 351,503 Over 1934

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—General Motors Corporation, reports that 1935 sales to consumers in the United States totaled 1,278,990 cars and trucks compared with 927,493 in 1934.

Sales to dealers in the United States last year were 1,370,934, compared with 959,494 in the previous year, and total sales to dealers in both the United States and Canada plus overseas shipments were 1,715,688 in 1935, compared with 1,240,447 in 1934.

Sales to consumers in the United States during December, 1935, totaled 122,198 cars and trucks, compared with 136,859 in November and 41,530 in December, 1934.

Sales to United States dealers in December were 150,010 against 147,849 in November and 28,344 in December, 1934.

The total of sales to dealers in the United States and Canada and overseas shipments amounted to 185,698 in December, 182,754 in November and 41,594 in December, 1934.

SEC Wants More Data on Utilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Securities and Exchange Commission has called upon the officers and directors of registered public utility holding companies to show the extent of their equities in parent or subsidiary concerns in excess of 10 per cent. The commission must also be kept informed of any changes in such stock holdings.

The commission also announced that officers or directors who filed statements under the holding company statute would be relieved from the necessity of filing reports on the same securities under the Securities Exchange Act.

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New York State's Fair Trade Law Is Held Invalid

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8 (AP)—The Court of Appeals held invalid New York State's fair trade law, which enabled manufacturers to fix a minimum retail selling price for trade-marked goods.

The highest court sustained the finding of a trial court.

Three cases were involved in the decision. The principal one was the action of Doubleday, Doran & Co., New York City publishing firm, and Doubleday, Doran Book Shops, Inc., to restrain R. H. Macy & Co. from selling Doubleday Doran books at a price lower than that fixed by the publishers.

The decision was unanimous.

Chief Judge Frederick E. Crane, who wrote the opinion, held that the State has no power "to fix the selling price of any and all commodities." There was no emergency to require such a law, he added, and business does not come within the classes which must submit to price fixing."

Another case to which the decision applied was the suit of Seeck & Kade, Inc., manufacturers of a proprietary remedy, to restrain R. Tomschinsky, a chain drug store concern, from cutting the price of its product.

The third case was a suit by John Marisch, dealer in camera supplies, to recover $30,000 damages from the Eastman Kodak Company, because the manufacturing concern allegedly placed Marisch on a sales blacklist. The company contended he had sold Eastman products below the price fixed by the manufacturer.

Lumber Business In 1935 Tops 1934 About 20 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reports that new business during 1935 was "more than 20 per cent" above orders in 1934.

In a preliminary statement on last year's lumber movement, the association reports that shipments approximated the same increase while production was about 14 per cent higher than the output of 1934.

Although the holidays during the week ended December 28 retarded the movement considerably, the association said the new business daily average was greater than in any week during the last quarter and 9 per cent above the previous week. Daily average shipments were reported as 6 per cent above the daily average for the previous week although the total of production, shipments and orders was lower than the total for the previous six-day period.

For the week 529 mills reported production of 113,981,000 feet, shipments 146,371,000 feet and order 191,211,000 feet. Revised figures from 542 mills for the previous week showed production of 193,969,000 feet, shipments 165,518,000 feet and orders 211,449,000 feet.

World Wool Output Off 3 P. C. in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Wool production in 1935 in 24 countries was about 3 per cent smaller than in 1934, according to the Agricultural Department.

Because of the decrease in wool stocks in several countries, available supplies have been reduced somewhat more than has the total production. Apparent wool supplies to be disposed of in this remainder of the 1935-36 season in four important exporting countries are now about 13 per cent less than those of a year ago.

In view of the sharp advance in wool prices in the last six months, together with the high level of mill activity in most of 1935, it seems probable that domestic mill consumption in 1936 will be reduced somewhat from the very high level of 1935.

Jewelry Trade Up 16 P. C. Above 1934

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—The holiday trade among retail jewelers increased between 16 and 17 per cent over the previous year, while the business for the entire year throughout the country was up approximately 14 per cent, according to the Jewelers' Circular-Keystone, a trade organization.

The gains in holiday trade were especially marked in Florida, where the business increase ranged up to 100 per cent, while Pennsylvania and Alabama reported seasonal gains of 50 per cent, the report stated.

In Illinois, the Christmas gains were up from 35 to 50 per cent, and California reported gains some 20 per cent. Connecticut enjoyed a 30 per cent increase for the holidays and 2 per cent for the year. Reports from other sections were generally good.

Connecticut Power Co. Is Exempt From Holding Act

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP) —The Securities and Exchange Commission has exempted the Connecticut Power Company from the operations of the Holding Company Act.

It was the first such action under the act.

"It is clear," the commission said, "that the business of the applicant and its subsidiary companies is not merely predominantly intrastate in character, but that it is exclusively so."

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The World's Business

The New Budget—Depression Deficits May Reach $20,000,000,000—Counting on Recovery

By H. B. E.

THE federal budget first went into its present deficit condition in the fiscal year July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931. The amount was $903,000,000. Since then the deficits have been continuous: 1932, $3,148,000,000; 1933, $4,063,000,000; 1934, $3,989,000,000; 1935, $3,575,000,000. For the present fiscal year of 1936, the last estimate, which Mr. Roosevelt repeated on Monday, is for a deficit of $3,234,000,000—that is to say, when the Treasury closes its books this June 30. Add them all up and we obtain the enormous sum of $17,912,000,000. Another $2,000,000,000 or so may now be added for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, judging from the new budget message and the imponderables. That would make a total depression deficit of $20,000,000,000.

Not all this money is new public debt. Some billions will return when the Government's "emergency" assets are realized. Another billion and a half will be in the Treasury coffers as working balance. There is the money "sweated" and still sequestered out of the revaluation of the dollar. The addition to debt, even so, is bound to be large enough to be perturbing to many citizens and would be perturbing to many more but for the evident signs of fiscal recovery.

* * *

In the approach toward the classic seventh year the United States has left behind it the lean period for revenues. Revenues are beginning to rise in good shape. In fact, the Federal Government's income is already back to "normal" levels. Moreover, taxes have been increased and multiplied. In the vain effort undertaken in the Hoover Administration to stem falling revenue, and in the Roosevelt effort to provide for emergency expenditures, two new revenue acts have been passed, one in 1932, and another in 1935. Then there have been many miscellaneous levies. Thus, with taxation yielding normal revenue while business is still in the early stages of recovery, it takes no imagination to picture the yield of existing taxation when recovery has been attained. It will be impressive.

To any budgeter such a prospect of rising revenue is extremely heartening. In such circumstances he is apt to underestimate rather than overestimate budget prospects on the income side. This was Mr. Mellon's lot in the opulent '20's. It may be the case with Mr. Roosevelt's current guesses. In September he thought that the Treasury could safely count on revenues for the fiscal year ending next June being 18 p. c. more than the year before. So far the facts have not lived up to the estimates. Ending December, or the first half of the fiscal year, the revenues compared with the corresponding period a year ago, as follows:

July to Dec., 1934	$1,702,009,509
July to Dec., 1935	1,645,082,517

This reveals an increase of less than 4 per cent. But these results to date are no criterion of what we may expect at the end of the fiscal year next June.

Much of the lack of correspondence between the 4 per cent increase in revenue and the 18 per cent prognosticated by the President is due to the hold up of the processing taxes. In the period July-Dec. 1934, $262,509,789 was collected. In July-Dec. 1935 the proceeds amounted to only $65,071,994. But something like $200,000,000 had been sequestered in a depositary's hands by court injunctions pending the AAA decision. No doubt the President expected the release of that sum in time to add it to the revenue funds when the Treasury closes its books in June. Not only that sum, but the amounts which were tied up before July 1. Now he will not only lose this sum, but the Treasury may have to refund the $1,000,000,000 in processing taxes which had been previously collected. (On this point nobody at present seems to be clear, though it would be a curious procedure if the money were refunded to the processors, when the money in the main has already been paid by the consumers in enhanced prices).

* * *

The AAA decision is without doubt a serious blow budget-wise. It may now be that the increase in revenue by June will not be 18 per cent above the previous year's. But there seems no reason to doubt that it will approach that rate of increase. For, offsetting the loss from processing taxes, from now on income taxes (the backbone of the Federal tax system) will be paid on (appreciably higher) 1935 incomes. Even in December these yields were 30 per cent higher than those of the year before. With better business all round, the yields on miscellaneous taxes should likewise be much higher.

But the new budget is concerned with the fiscal year *beginning* July 1. Mr. Roosevelt estimates that for the fiscal year beginning on that date the Treasury will net in revenues $5,654,000,000 as compared with estimated revenues at the end of the present fiscal year of $4,411,000,000. Both figures include processing taxes. These must now be eliminated. But the allowance is offset by the saving in outgo for benefit payments to the farmers, So the figures may be retained in order to see the extent of the President's hopefulness as regards future revenues. A comparison of the two totals shows that the President expects revenues to increase between July 1, 1936, and June 30, 1937, by 27 per cent.

This may appear to be a somewhat extravagant expectation. In the series of articles in the budget which we published recently, however, revenue prospects were painted in a rosy hue. They were of course predicated on a follow-through of recovery in classical fashion—that is to say, by the restoration of investment and the consequent revival in construction and other durable goods industries. For residential building, for instance, the situation in the United States is still so depressed that this country's activity is only 6 per cent of the British activity. The augurs are that the United States will have its own revival in these industries. Whether that will be in time for tax results on this increased business to show in the 1937 revenues is another matter. Mr. Roosevelt is apparently banking upon some such spread in recovery. He has two factors in his favor. First, that recovery appears to have taken hold; secondly, that, with better business, the donation of that improved business to the taxgatherer could be quite spectacular even without adding any more taxes.

* * *

The uncertainties on the income side are nothing to be compared with the uncertainties on the outgo side. In the United States the purse strings are held by Congress. It is only of recent years that the country has had a federal budget at all. But, in allowing the President to be a budget-maker, Congress did not abdicate its functions as a spender. All that the President can do is estimate the expenses of running the Government and tell Congress his own ideas as to what other expenses should be allotted. In the present budget he has not even done this. There is a blank for relief appropriations. A blank has since been added for any liability that the Treasury may have to assume for repayment of processing taxes already paid into the Treasury. And Congress has a blank up its sleeve for payment of the bonus—though, Congress willing, this will have to be raised by new taxes. With these three blanks it has been made practically impossible to comment on the outgo side of the budget.

One may reduce Mr. Roosevelt's calculations for 1936-7 to this simple form:

Regular receipts (excluding statutory debt retirement)	5,074,000,000
Regular expenses	$5,069,000,000
Balance	5,000,000
Relief (already appropriated by Congress, but still to be borrowed)	1,103,000,000
Leaving preliminary deficit	1,098,000,000
Future relief appropriations	?

Thus we reach a possible addition of another $2,000,000,000 to a national debt which on June 30 next will stand at $30,933,375,017. The budget balancers are asking: when is the growing deficit going to stop? When are we going to return to a pay-as-you-go basis? Mr. Roosevelt has no specific promise for them. He has not even written a dissertation on the necessities for early balancing for the benefit of the would-be appropriators in Congress. No longer does he plan, as he did in his first annual message to Congress, on Jan. 4, 1934 "to have a definitely balanced budget" at a certain date. In 1934 this was to be in "the third year of recovery," namely, the year ending next June, or the present fiscal year. Perhaps it was foolish to do so in the first place. Now he is content to trust to an eventual, but undated, meeting of income and whatever outgo is determined upon, though he plans that future outgo for relief will be relatively low. The meeting between the two sides of the amount, however, is "obviously several years away," according to our Washington correspondent.

* * *

The one bright spot in this picture is, to repeat, the ascending curve of revenues and the prospect of still further ascension. But, if recovery is to be as deep and widespread as the budget predicts, it is time for Executive and Congress to put budget balancing to the forefront of specific objectives. It is time, that is to say, to wind up emergency agencies as well as the description of those agencies as emergency. There must be some allowance made for relief as long as the need remains what it is, and I see no hope of the states shouldering the burden, as many propose. But would it not be advisable, in the interest of the windup process, to be realizing on the assets that the Government holds in the debt salvaging ventures which were undertaken in the name of emergency. Mr. Lewis W. Douglas has estimated that a goodly asset would accrue to the Government by the liquidation of the RFC alone.

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Chain-Store Sales Have Good Upturn During December

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Sales by chain stores in December, 1935, showed considerable improvement over the like 1934 month apparently reflecting the rise in holiday trade caused by general improvement in business.

Sales for the year 1935 were generally better than the year 1934, ranging from a gain of 1.3 per cent to 29.7 per cent.

Out of the 17 chain store and mail order companies that to date have reported sales for that month the only decrease shown was one of 0.5 per cent.

Sales by the following companies compare: Dominion Stores, Ltd.:

	1935	1934	P.C.Chg.
4 wks Dec 28	$1,575,069	$1,383,769	+13.8
*52 wks Dec 28	17,675,502	16,838,394	— 5.1
Stores in oper	489	495	— 1.2

*Compiled from companies' reports.

Sales for four weeks ended Nov. 30 were 4 per cent larger than in corresponding period of 1934.

Kresge (S. S.) Company

	1935	1934	P.C.Chg.
December	$21,551,483	$21,212,908	+ 1.6
12 months	137,885,426	137,436,906	+ .03

Sales for November showed an increase of 8.7 per cent, compared with November, 1934.

On Dec. 31 last, company had 745 stores in operation, including 697 American and 48 Canadian, against 685 American and 46 Canadian stores at end of December, 1934.

W. T. Grant & Co.

	1935	1934	P.C.Chg.
December	$14,818,316	$14,187,448	+ 4.4
12 months	91,979,113	84,736,507	+ 8.0

Kress (S. H.) & Co.

	1935	1934	P.C.Chg.
December	$13,789,257	$12,412,070	+11.1
12 months	78,479,130	75,662,276	+ 3.7

Sales for November were 10.9 per cent larger than in November, 1934.

Newberry (J. J.) Company, Inc

	1935	1934	P.C.Chg.
December	$7,199,249	$6,795,799	+ 5.9
12 months	43,385,398	41,057,794	+ 5.6

Sales in November were 15.2 per cent larger than in November, 1934.

Lerner Stores Corporation

	1935	1934	P.C.Chg.
December	$4,885,315	$4,541,753	+ 7.6
11 months	30,339,746	27,035,911	+12.2

Sales for November were 13.1 per cent larger than in November, 1934.

McLellan Store Corporation

	1935	1934	P.C.Chg.
December	$3,470,366	$3,412,567	+ 1.7
12 months	19,907,113	19,644,569	+ 1.3

Sales for November were 9.0 per cent larger than in November, 1934.

Number of stores in operation on Dec. 31 last were 230, against 234 a year previous.

Murphy (G. G.) Company

	1935	1934	P.C.Chg.
December	$5,004,774	$4,470,850	+11.9
12 months	31,597,890	27,955,481	+13
Stores in oper	189	186	+ 1.6

November sales were 22.4 per cent above those in November, 1934.

Spiegel, May, Stern Company, Inc.

	1935	1934	P.C.Chg.
December	$3,833,668	$3,278,010	+16.9
12 months	34,045,078	26,242,559	+29.7

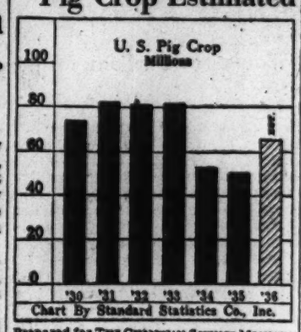
Sales for November showed an increase of 9.4 per cent over November, 1934. Sales for December and 1935 were the largest in the history of the company.

Western Auto Supply Company

	1935	1934	P.C.Chg.
December	$1,976,000	$1,986,000	— 0.5
12 months	19,213,000	17,267,000	+11.2

Sales for November showed an increase of 2.6 per cent over November, 1934.

Good Gain in 1936 Pig Crop Estimated



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE annual pig crop is traced on the chart from 1930, with the current year estimated. Note that in spite of a large estimated increase over 1934 and 1935, the 1936 crop will still be small as compared with earlier years.

About 75 Per Cent Of Bakers in U. S. Report Sales Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 8—An increase in pounds production and an increase in volume of dollar sales was shown by 75 per cent of the bakers in the United States during 1935, although only 44 per cent showed an increase in profits, according to the Bakers' Helper. The increase in sales per bakery was not great, bakers reporting gains of from 2 to 33 per cent, with an average gain of 12 per cent.

That consumers are turning more and more to the baker for their baked food instead of baking at home is indicated by the fact that 75 per cent of the bakers produced more white bread, 61 per cent made more wheat bread, and 62.5 per cent increased their cake output. While only 48 per cent of the bakers produced more rye bread, 48 per cent fried more doughnuts, and 24 per cent baked more pies, there is still sufficient data to show that the industry has not gone backward in its increasing service to the American housewife.

Some 15 per cent of the bakers reporting showed declines in white bread production, 22 per cent in wheat bread, 15.5 per cent in cake, 28 per cent in rye bread, 18 per cent in doughnuts, and 29 per cent in pies. A substantial proportion of bakers showed that the consumption of baked goods of all types in 1935 was at least as high or higher than in 1934.

Flour and Cotton Prices Slump As Process Tax Ends

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Commodity markets of the nation churned under the stimulus of the removal of processing taxes but economic observers foresaw no likelihood of any decided change in the prices of meat and bread to the eventual consumer.

Spectacular gains of around $1 a hundredweight were marked up by hogs.

At the same time, millers slashed wholesale flour prices at a number of points for the full amount of the tax levied under the act outlawed by the Supreme Court decision—around $1.35 a barrel.

Cotton slumped $1.50 to $2 a bale in the New York market but sugar spurted the maximum of 25 points permitted in a day's trading there.

In the confusion of trends, many important branches of the food industry declined comment. Chicago packers were among them as they saw hog quotations bound as much as $1 in one of the most spectacular sessions in the history of big stockyards market with the top touching $10.35.

A spokesman for the industry, however, asserted that the price of pork was finally determined by the law of supply and demand and intimated the Supreme Court's ruling would have little effect, in the immediate future at least, on the production of pork or the demand of the consumer for meat.

Trade authorities in the milling industry generally agreed that removal of the processing tax would have little effect on bread prices. They pointed out 300 loaves of bread could be made from a barrel of flour on which the impost was around $1.35.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 8 (AP)—Prices of wholesale flour were $1 to $1.38 lower, depending on the wheat used to make it, in the Northwest today after millers acted to bring them in line with removal of the processing tax.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Women of the World—In the Modern Style

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

M. P.-Elect for the Yukon

Canada Sends a Second Woman to Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto, Ont.

MRS. GEORGE BLACK, wife of the former Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons at Ottawa, will enter Parliament at the next session as the representative of one of Canada's northwest ridings. She is the second woman elected to sit in the Legislature and will share the honor of a place in the Green Chamber with Miss Agnes Macphail, who now enters upon her fifteenth year as representative of an Ontario riding.

Mrs. Black is a pioneer of the Klondike where she went with her brother in 1898 from her home and birthplace, Chicago. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Munger and a legacy of considerable property in the Yukon induced her to make her first trip to the Yukon. She "mushed" through the famous Chilcoot Pass, over a trail which took toll of many lives in the gold rush, and found her first home in a tent near Dawson City. The spell of the far north held her and after a number of trips "out," she returned to become the wife of George Black of New Brunswick, who also had trekked northward in the early days of Dawson. Sometimes her home was a "wickiup" of spruce trees and often she slept in the open for she traveled with her husband to remote stations accompanying him on his journeys as commissioner of Yukon Territory.

A Good Neighbor

No matter what surroundings faced her, Mrs. Black was always the good neighbor, the practical helper and friend to the people of the Yukon, who have now honored her with the highest public office and their utmost confidence.

Mrs. Black is known throughout Canada, in the United States and in Great Britain where, during the World War while serving her beloved Yukon in the capacity of administrator of the Yukon Comforts Fund, she gave 400 lectures on current topics and her adopted north country. She is known also for her collection of American wild flowers which have been exhibited at home and abroad. While in England, she was given the honor of addressing the Royal Geographical Society on her flower studies and was made a member of the society, being one of few women to carry the letters F. R. G. S. after her name.

A permanent exhibit of her wild flowers of the North and British Columbia is housed in the Parliament Buildings at Victoria, B. C.

In public service, Mrs. Black has worked quietly, co-operating with her husband who, as representative of the Yukon at Ottawa and more recently as Speaker of the House of Commons, required her able assistance as a charming hostess and social leader. She is proud of her historic association with the women's organizations of her native United States. As a Daughter of the American Revolution, Colonial dame and Governor's daughter with a background in education received under California sunshine, this new member of the Canadian Parliament upon her marriage and the adoption of a new country brought all the fine traditions of Canada's best neighbor to help the new, bleak northland.

Never Says Unkind Thing

Mrs. Black's kindness is one of her great qualities. None have ever heard her say an unkind thing about anyone, for she looks for the good and the honest seeking for expression in all whom she meets. She is interested in women who have achieved success in the professions and in the universal art of homemaking and she is ever alert to help and to inspire.

Canadian women everywhere received the news of her success in last federal election with delight. As a woman of great courage, public spirited and gifted above all with a kindly common sense, they know that Mrs. Black of the Yukon will be an ideal representative of Canadian womanhood in the Federal Parliament at Ottawa.

V. I. DICKENS

Mrs. George Black, M. P., F. R. G. S. Member for Yukon, Independent-Conservative, in Canadian House of Commons, Ottawa. Second Woman to Become M. P. in Canada. Photographic Study by Violet Keene of Toronto

Municipal Court Judge

Always Wanted to Be Lawyer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

WHEN Theresa Meikle was seven they hanged a man in her town. "Daddy, if he'd had a lawyer it wouldn't have happened. I'm going to be a lawyer!" she cried. When she was twelve a family friend lost a mine in which he had labored for years. "Just you wait till I'm a lawyer!" she declared. Today Judge Theresa Meikle, San Francisco's first woman judge, says with the same gentle positiveness, the same eager sparkle in her blue eyes: "I've never wanted to be anything but a lawyer."

And what a distinguished one she's turned out to be! Appointed to the bench in 1930 by Governor Young she was re-elected without opposition in 1931 and re-elected again in 1935.

Theresa Meikle graduated from the University of California in 1915, subsequently winning a degree as doctor of jurisprudence. Soon after hanging out her shingle she was recognized as "a comer," and became San Francisco's first woman Assistant District Attorney, being assigned to the Woman's Court to handle cases involving the prosecution of women and children. "Hard Shells" of the old school eyed the radiant, dark haired girl and gloomily predicted: "She'll be a silly sentimentalist."

They soon discovered, however, that behind that youthful, feminine attraction was a keen, analytical mind that functioned ably. True, she did bring to these cases an understanding and human approach that brought hope and encouragement to scores of girls and women, but her verdicts were just though tempered with mercy.

After five years Prosecutor Meikle again blazed a judicial trail for women. She was made special prosecutor of the law enforcement in the California narcotics division. No woman can handle that job, said tradition. Yet during her four years of service Special Prosecutor Meikle equaled any of her male predecessors; in fact, she was made chief pro tem for a year during the chief's absence.

By Mano

Judge Theresa Meikle
Municipal Court, San Francisco

Five years ago when new courts were opened in San Francisco, Theresa Meikle was appointed the first woman judge and again proved that members of her sex can do able work in this capacity.

"Woman's opportunities in judicial realms are unlimited and they are realizing it," said Miss Meikle. "There were four girls in my law class; today one finds 40. Necessary qualifications? Courage, perseverance and the genuine desire to serve, I should say."

She believes that the ideal judge looks not for wrongs alone in working with her fellow beings but for good points as well, and that in dealing with criminals he is never shocked, no matter what the crime. While his decision should be for the good of society, he also takes into account the background, education, and motives of the criminal.

"What is your greatest ambition now that you've achieved your ambition to be a lawyer?"

"To be a better lawyer," she answered with a smile.

AUGUSTA LEINARD

'Courage of Our Convictions'

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"NANCY ASTOR, PIONEER," is the title of an exhilarating article by Robert Bernays in the December Forum. It may also be read, in condensed form, in the current Reader's Digest. "It is just fifteen years ago that Lady Astor entered the House of Commons as the first woman Member," begins the Forum article. But it is not so much the Lady Astor as a pioneer M. P. that captures me in this article. It is the description of the truly genuine way in which she has the courage to be herself—to stand for what she thinks is right, and sometimes, especially a decade ago, in the face of vigorous opposition and prejudice. As she herself, in supporting an unpopular cause, once said, "We must have the courage of our convictions."

Having won the election, in itself 15 years ago an achievement for women—and indeed no little achievement still—"her troubles had only begun." I quote from the Forum article. "There was a powerful section in the House determined to make her membership so uncomfortable that she would not seek it again. 'They tried to freeze me out,' she told me once. 'Men whom I had known for years would not speak to me if they passed me in the corridors. They tried to break my spirit. They said I would not last six months. But I stuck it out.' She did, and by methods all her own. . . .

* * *

"There is a certain tendency among women Members of Parliament to suggest that her enthusiasm is inclined to be shrill . . . to join, in fact, with the smug among the male Members in condemning her as 'bad form.' They might be more charitable if they remembered that Lady Astor had once to bear alone the brunt of male prejudice in the House of Commons—prejudice of a character that 10 years afterward seems incredible. Lady Astor met it and beat it, and the unruffled life of the woman Member of Parliament today is the result. . . .

"She prosecutes social causes, popular and unpopular, with a zeal and energy that leaves her more pedestrian fellow members gasping. . . . She gets things done, too. . . . Her extraordinary persistence secured the much-needed reform by which persons under 18 cannot be supplied with wine or spirits. It is not a little due to her untiring exposure of the evils of child labor in the unregulated trades that she has extracted from the government a solemn pledge to introduce legislation the moment that the state of trade permits. . . .

* * *

"Critics who deride Lady Astor's parliamentary methods forget what courage it takes to stand up in the House of Commons and face a hostile chamber. It cannot be pleasant, every time you rise to force home a point in a supplementary question, to be greeted with a roar, 'Sit down!' 'Shut up, Nancy!' 'Go back to America!' There are not many men who are willing to face prolonged barracking of that kind. There is nothing harder to bear than the feeling that you are regarded as 'bad form.'

"I fancy that Lady Astor is as sensitive as any political youngster, but outwardly she is quite imperturbable."

It is perhaps outside Parliament that her most valuable work is done. As a political hostess she has no equal. . . . At the Astor house in St. James' Square there are no party labels. You will meet there the Prime Minister and David Kirkwood (the most fiery of the Clydeside Socialists), Ramsay MacDonald, a Socialist editor, and Lord Beaverbrook. And not merely politicians but every grade of society will be represented."

It is hard to quote enough to share in any adequate way the real thing I got from this article in the Forum. Americans will probably want to turn to the article and, indeed, I hope they do. Robert Bernay's choice of incidents, however, all bring out the thought that so helped me. Here is genuineness, here is sincerity, here is respect for others' viewpoints and a fearlessness in expressing one's own. Here, too, is fairness, the good sportsmanship so dear to English hearts, and a very real interest in the welfare of one's fellow beings. And because there usually is plenty of opposition to dynamic worth, it takes the true pioneer, whether M. P. or otherwise, to express these qualities.

* * *

Perhaps it seems as if anyone could do and be all this when backed by such wealth and social position. I am quite convinced that Nancy Astor would be her genuine self without either; but it is only fair to point out that "being oneself" is sometimes hardest—not *without*, but *in spite of* great wealth and social position. She has faced both big and (in some ways worse) petty opposition, remained courageous, independent, democratic, and done her part in the national scene that is hers. We other mortals have home, community or otherwise local scenes, with problems shaped to scale. We, too, have a bit of pioneering to do. And I find her dauntless spirit in carrying on over the past 15 turbulent years, a real inspiration. For that matter, honest, fearless pioneering usually is.

Millicent Taylor

Owner and Head of a Wheat Mill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Baltimore, Md.

SEVERAL years ago a young woman conceived a unique idea—that of milling and marketing her own whole-wheat flour and cereals. Obstacles, of course, immediately reared their ugly heads, and arguments, many of them seemingly quite logical, tried to block her plan. But Anna Eugenia E. Schneider, of Baltimore, Md., saw around and beyond every obstacle and refused to be mesmerized by the arguments that would dissuade her.

Now Miss Schneider is said to be the nation's only woman miller, with her own whole-wheat mill and an ever-widening market, her products being known to customers in every part of the United States as well as in England, South America and other countries.

In Heart of a City

Believing Miss Schneider's business story an inspiration to others, we asked her to tell us something about her work. We found her, besmocked, in her very clean, fragrant mill. In spite of the fact this mill is located right in the heart of Baltimore's business section, we had leading directly into her mill than we immediately lost the "city feel," so to speak, and instinctively caught the thrill and romance of her picturesque career. We spoke of these things.

"But," came the protest, "it wasn't the 'thrill' or the 'romance' that guided me into it. It was, first of all, an irresistible desire to do something that would really serve and benefit people and my faith in my idea was so strong that step by step the details of the plan beautifully unfolded."

"Just how did you come to think of a mill?" we asked.

"Well, you see, we had been using whole-wheat flour and cereal in our home ever since I was a child," Miss Schneider explained, "and we always ground our own grain because our method retained all the wholesome elements of the whole-wheat kernel, which, unfortunately, are so often sacrificed to the rapidity of modern production methods. Our home mill, modeled after the old-fashioned coffee mill, was entirely scientific, my father having worked it out after much research.

More Practica'

"We had been grinding our own whole-wheat flour and cereal for two years, when one day the idea of giving this flour to others came suddenly to me. At first, of course, I had great visions of a picturesque and charming mill on the bank of a lovely little stream; but after I had actually worked out a few details connected with the project, I abandoned the romantic setting for the more practical and modern one here in the city with my mills run by electricity instead of by 'softly murmuring waters.'"

Among the first to become interested in Miss Schneider's project was the late Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, father of the Pure Food Law.

Seen in her mill, one can not but be impressed with the unusual business venture upon which she has so fearlessly embarked. Her mill is spotless and we watched with much interest while the wheat was slowly ground into flour. Miss Schneider's mill is quite different from the great commercial flour mills. It is homey in atmosphere. Speed is not a concern—in fact slower grinding is necessary to achieve the results desired.

As part of her work Miss Schneider sees that her products are carefully followed into the bakery, the hotel, tea room, etc., so as to be sure that those using her flour and cereal are imbued with her standards and ideals.

"I find the majority of my customers are just as ready to uphold these standards as I am," she said. "I could have commercialized my venture on a much larger scale. In fact, I have had a number of big businessmen approach me and offer to back me to 'the limit'; but I have stood firm against a general expansion. I am not interested in mass production, yet every year since my business started, it has steadily extended and broadened its horizons, and that in spite of a so-called depression."

A. EUGENIA BROWN

Miss Anna Eugenia Schneider of Baltimore, Md., Owner and Head of a Wheat Mill

Low Heels for 1936

Chicago

Women will come down off their high heels at least part of the time this year if the nation's booters have their way, according to an Associated Press report. Advance street styles for 1936, displayed today as the National Shoe Retailers Association convention opened, revealed footwear with heels scarcely perceptible. The predominant shade was British tan, a rust color. The "more active life" of the American woman, said George Miller of the Show Fashion Guild, was responsible for the extremely low heel.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Easy to Clean

I cover drainboards with inlaid linoleum cemented down and painted. It is noiseless and easy to clean.

Blotters and Tablecloths

I keep white blotters in the linen drawer to absorb spilled liquids on the tablecloth.

(Miss J. B. C.) California

Conversations—Noon Hour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF ONE could walk in unnoticed on a group of workers in many places of business at the noon period when the girls are eating their lunch, and quietly listen in on the conversations, one might easily get a lineup on the general trend of the workers' thoughts in that establishment. In some places low rumblings of discontent are heard; in other places the employed help seem always wondering if they can hold onto their jobs; in still others the help feel they are fortunate to be employed by such a loyal firm.

In one certain noontime lunchroom the girls had sent up complaints among themselves, carefully guarding any allusion to their discontent when any of the head people were about. Some of them who claimed seeing eyes prophesied that the firm was hard up and that it might go under. Others claimed rather ungraciously that they had worked in worse places. But one girl, who was an enthusiast and interested in getting ahead, took the floor one day and made a surprising suggestion. She was at first listened to with amusement, even with derision, but before she got through enough of the employed girls became so interested that they were won over to her convictions.

Why Don't We?

"Why don't we better conditions ourselves?" was in part what the young girl, fired with ambition, said to her fellow workers. "This firm is like every other firm today, trying against great odds to make a go of their store. Endless matters come up each day to offset the profits they hope to make. A woman returns a garment in bad condition and they are helpless to complain; a clerk makes a customer cross and she is lost to the store; a beginner makes a mistake in her sales slip and the customer is gone before it is discovered; and the whole force is actuated by the idea of how much they are getting on in their own right rather than in the success of the establishment they work for.

"Now I believe we could change all this," went on the girl. "We, the clerks, hold much of the success or failure of this concern in our own hands. I am not as happy as I wish to be in the underwear counter when I want to handle and sell laces. But I am studying laces every chance I get and every book I can procure at the library, and you girls will see me in laces someday. Meanwhile I have no complaint to make that the management does not put me there as yet. I am going to be ready before I ask for the step up. Suppose each one of us were to make a solemn resolve that as far as it lies in our power we will make a go of our line of work, not for ourselves but for the proprietors. Suppose we were to say, 'This store shall not fail if I can help it. I will be on my toes every minute of the day to sell, sell, sell.'

"Suppose we learn to look on customers, not as fussy buyers, but as people who are willing to spend if we can please them; and suppose we prime ourselves with as much information about our stock and the merchandise we can secure for them as we can in order that we may meet their questions intelligently. Suppose we take 15 minutes of our noon hour in a worth-while discussion of ideas to put this store more effectively and surely on the business map of our town. Suppose we take the time and effort to realize that just in so far as this store makes profits and advances to a secure place in the life of this community just so much more have we made our own future safer."

The Advice Wins

The girl was cheered, her advice was heeded, and in that store in less than a month the change was strikingly remarkable. Almost every girl in the whole establishment caught the spirit of the talker of that noon hour and began to think in terms of her employers' task rather than of her own immediate future. The spirit among the workers was felt by the owners, imperceptibly at first but unmistakably a bit later, and they took courage and put over many plans they had been afraid to try out. When a girl in the yards goods department sat up one night on her own time to fashion a pajama suit out of a strikingly pretty new print and the next day sold out the entire piece as well as other pieces in different colors, the head of the department listed her for an advance as soon as the store could handle it. When the girl at the cosmetic counter shook herself bravely and put all her energy and knowledge into talking up her materials, the store had to see that sales had jumped surprisingly in her department. When the girl at the notions counter was smilingly trying to match buttons for an elderly lady with the thought uppermost in her mind that the public must be served happily and with regard to their own wants, the store manager passed the counter with a firmer, more animated step.

It was a joyous bunch of girls who compared notes a few months later in the same restroom. There had been many worth-while ideas discussed in that allotted 15-minute period devoted to store sales improvement that had brought glowing results. There was a different feeling between employer and employed, and the public was showing by their increased buying that the clerks in this particular store were giving them courteous, helpful service.

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Eastern Amateur Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Pts
Hershey Bars	10	1	4	21
Pittsburgh Yellow J.	9	1	5	19
New York Rovers	9	0	6	18
Baltimore Orioles	5	0	11	10
Atlantic City Seagulls	2	0	9	4

Metropolitan Amateur League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Pts
Van Cortlandt Broncos	4	1	1	9
Stock Exchange Brokers	3	0	2	6
Jamaica Hawks	2	2	1	6
Sands Point Tigers	2	0	4	4
Manhattan Arrows	2	0	4	4
Curb Exchange Tickers	1	1	2	3

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—While the Hershey Bars continued to hold the lead in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League over the week end, a new contender of strength developed in the Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets, who passed the New York Rovers and took second place. But for the unexpected defeat at the hands of the lowly Baltimore Orioles on Sunday evening, they might have tied Hershey for the lead, or even gone ahead. On Friday and Saturday, the newcomers scored over Hershey, 3 to 1, and the Rovers 2 to 1, only to drop their Sunday game at Baltimore, 1 to 0.

The other game of the week end, between Hershey and Rovers at Madison Square Garden, resulted in another 1 to 0 score in favor of the visitors, with only an unfortunate turn by Shillington which caromed the puck off his stick into his own net, on a short by Lauzun.

Van Cortlandt Broncos continued to increase their lead in the Metropolitan League, with a victory over Sands Point in a Sunday morning game, 4 to 1. The New York Stock Exchange team climbed into second place with its third victory, the second over its Wall Street rivals, Curb Exchange, in the afternoon, by a score of 4 to 2. It will meet Jamaica Hawks next Sunday afternoon, with Manhattan Arrows and the Tickers playing in the morning.

Almost anything may develope in the ranking of the Eastern League this week, as Pittsburgh will encounter Atlantic City three times, and then come here to meet the Rovers Sunday afternoon. The Seagulls will visit Pittsburgh tonight, and the same pair will then go to Atlantic City for games on Friday and Saturday. The Rovers, before their home encounter Sunday, will also travel, going to Hershey today and Baltimore tomorrow. Sunday will also see Atlantic City at Baltimore.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	13	1	8	80	62	27
London	12	2	7	51	38	26
Buffalo	10	3	7	45	42	23
Rochester	3	0	16	39	64	6

Western Division

Detroit	13	2	8	72	51	28
Cleveland	12	0	8	60	59	23
Windsor	6	5	9	43	53	17
Pittsburgh	8	0	13	63	84	16

Results Jan. 7

London 8, Syracuse 4.
Cleveland 3, Buffalo 3, overtime.
Rochester 3, Detroit 0.
Pittsburgh 5, Windsor 1.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	13	2	7	71	45	28
Philadelphia	13	0	5	61	26	26
Providence	10	2	9	41	54	22
New Haven	9	2	11	55	69	20
Boston	4	2	17	42	76	10

Results Jan. 7

Springfield 7, Boton 3.

Official Badge

To Be Worn at 1936 Olympics

This sketch shows the badge to be worn by all persons officially connected with the Olympic Games. The wording and ribbon will denote whether the wearer is an athlete, a press representative or an official. It has been chosen after a competition initiated by the Organizing Committee, and is the design of Prof. Waldemar Raemisch of Berlin. In a somewhat altered form, with the Brandenburger Tor shown over the five rings, it will be available as a festival badge for visitors to the Games. In larger size it can be purchased as a motorcar plaque.

Mrs. Moody and Kinsey Set a Volley Record

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody, whose great tennis comeback last year won her the Wimbledon crown and world acclaim, raced over a court for an hour and 18 minutes yesterday to help establish what is believed to be a freak record for the net game.

Mrs. Moody and Howard Kinsey, former Davis Cup player and now a local professional, volleyed the ball continually over the net 2001 times.

What started off as a practice session to prepare for a trial Friday morning, developed into a marathon that ended when Kinsey had to give a lesson.

The pat-ball endurance contest was refereed and officially tabulated by Henry (Bobs) Roberts, San Francisco sports follower. Under the rules of the contest, the ball was hit either in the air or on the first bounce.

College Basketball Results

Cape Girardeau 13, Maryville 14.
Carbondale T. 43, Centenary 35.
Dickinson 52, Oglethorpe 39.
Drake 24, Iowa State 23.
Dubuque 40, Penn 34.
Fairmont 57, Morris Harvey 27.
Fordham 81, Upsala 30.
Grinnell 31, Oklahoma Aggies 21.
Hamline 30, Superior 24.
Hardin-Simmons 48, Howard Payne 20.
Milwaukee 43, River Falls 41.
Morehead S. T. 28, Union 26.
Pittsburgh T. 38, Simpson 36.
Slippery Rock 44, Thiel 37.
Stevens Point 43, Norbert 20.
St. Lawrence 43, Hartwick 23.
Washington 36, Washburn 29.
Westminster 53, Glenville 38.
Wheaton 38, Shurtleff 21.

College Hockey Results

Boston 7, Brown 3.
New Hampshire 3, Mass. State 0.
Toronto 12, St. Nicholas 2.

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Plan New Style Auxiliary Sloop For Speed Racing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—A new style of auxiliary cruising sloop, built along the lines of the Bermuda boats of the Cruising Club of America, recently adopted as a basis for measurement by the New York Yacht Club, the sponsor for the new one design class, has been formally adopted for a group of boats to be large and roomy enough for cruising, yet capable of sufficient speed for racing.

Sparkman & Stephens, well-known naval architects, who were responsible for the winner of the Fastnet Race, Stormy Weather, and other ocean cruisers, have been selected by the New York Yacht Club committee, headed by Robert N. Bavier and including John B. Shethar, Charles Havemeyer, Paul Hammond and George Nichols, as the designers of the new yacht.

The new boat will be 45 feet over all, 32 feet on the waterline, with a beam of 10 feet seven inches, with considerable overhang, and a draft of six feet six inches. It will carry 970 square feet of canvas, and will also be equipped with a four-cylinder Gray Sea Scout engine with reduction gear, for auxiliary purposes which is expected to give a speed of seven miles an hour.

Two interior designs have been made up by the architects, depending on whether a crew will be carried, or for amateurs. In the first case, the galley and crew quarters forward will be separated from the cabin, which will bring much of the quarters aft, while in the other event, while there will be forward accommodations, the galley will be aft, for the convenience of the skipper and his guests. There will be in each case, two staterooms, as well as sleeping quarters in the cabin.

Already five yachtsmen have indicated their intention to go in for the new style, but no contracts have been prepared, and unless at least half a dozen are authorized, the plan will be canceled. But the general view is that at least 10 are likely to be built, which will bring down the cost, in spite of the high class materials, to very reasonable figures. Two at least, it is thought, will be ready for the Bermuda race next June, with others a possibility.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	10	6	5	45	37	26
Rangers	9	5	9	43	49	23
Chicago	9	2	9	34	35	20
Boston	8	3	10	32	30	19

Canadian Division

Toronto	10	3	6	58	45	23
Montreal	9	3	8	42	41	21
Americans	8	3	9	43	45	19
Canadiens	4	5	11	32	47	13

Results Jan. 7

Boston 2, Chicago 0.
Detroit 2, New York 1.

Klepper Controls Indians

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—William H. Klepper, president of the Seattle Baseball Club, announced recently he had gained complete control of the Indians. He said he had taken control of the stock owned by George Vanderveer, Seattle attorney, and now has 70 per cent of the club voting power. Details of the transaction were not given, but it was understood that Vanderveer was paid cash for some of his holdings, and that Klepper took over the remainder of his stock on an option to purchase. Klepper said he will seek to rebuild the old Seattle park before leaving for the Pacific Coast Baseball League's special meeting, set for Jan. 16 in Los Angeles.

Hornsby Picks Detroit

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 8 (AP)—Tom Yawkey's cash may have turned the American League into a two-team affair, but outspoken Rogers Hornsby doesn't believe the Boston Red Sox have the pennant won yet. "Heck, no," the Browns' manager said yesterday. "They still only have three pitchers and maybe Marcum is not a first division pitcher. Maybe he can go best when there's not so much strain. And don't forget that Ferrell and Grove ain't getting any younger. You don't see a club win often with three pitchers, do you?" It's Detroit again for the league top, Hornsby predicted, with Al Simmons the reason.

Named Klamath Snow Clan

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. (AP)—The Klamath Snow Clan has been adopted as the name of the winter sports club in this section of Oregon. Nearly 200 names were entered in the competition. Tentative plans were announced for a meeting with the Bend Skyliners and the Rogue Snowmen, Jan. 19 was proposed as the date if the other two organizations are able to attend. The event will be held at Crater Lake park. Although roads in Crater Lake park are temporarily closed by heavy snows, plows are expected to effect a clearance within the next few days.

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5 NEW SQUASH COURTS

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

In the Field of Hockey

WITH the Quadrangular Hockey League and the Western Conference teams about ready to swing into championship action, and the United States Olympic sextet on the Atlantic Ocean, bound for Germany, where it will try to capture premier honors for Uncle Sam in a sport in which he has not yet been able to capture the laurel wreath which goes to the winner, followers of these organizations are looking forward to some fine competition and a great battle for the titles which are now held by Yale, Michigan and Canada, respectively. If all three of these titleholders are successful in their defense of their honors, we shall be greatly surprised.

Olympic Outlook for America Brighter

From a United States point of view, the outlook for winning the Olympic hockey title seems brighter this year than has ever before been the case. Not only does the American team look to be stronger than its predecessors, but the Canadian team does not look to be as strong as former Maple Leaf representatives. In fact, the amateur championship team of last year, which would naturally have been selected for the trip, disbanded, and the players that have been selected do not make as strong an organization as the 1935 champions would have made. In addition to this, four of the players selected were dropped at the last minute because they asked that they receive financial remuneration for the time they would be away from their work. While some of the European countries have been making rapid strides in hockey, it is not expected that any of them have reached the stage where they can eliminate either Canada or the United States, so it is expected that the victory will go to the wearer of the Maple Leaf or the American shield.

The Quadrangular League

This will be the third race for the Quadrangular League championship and the Hobey Baker Memorial Cup. The first year the title and trophy went to Dartmouth, and last year they were won by Yale, and this year promises to see a great battle between Yale, Harvard and Princeton for the championship. At the present writing there appears to be little to choose between the Crimson, the Blue and the Orange and Black, with Dartmouth apparently out of the race. The organization has made two changes which are bound to add interest to the championship. One is that every college will have met every other at least once before meeting one for a second time. It has also been decided that in case of tie games, each team will be awarded a point. As Harvard, Yale and Princeton always play best two-out-of-three games, playoff games have been arranged in case these colleges split the first two; but these playoffs will not count in the league race unless the two colleges happen to be tied for the same position in the standing. This year's race, beginning Saturday, should be the best the league has held to date.

The Western Trio

Of the 10 colleges which compose the Western Conference, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin are the only ones which make anything out of hockey, and they have for some time been holding a series of games, with the winner of the trio being recognized as the champion of the Big Ten. The Wolverines took the honor last winter, and are figuring on making a strong bid for the 1936 title, the race for which will soon be under way. It is to be hoped that before long more of the Big Ten teams will get into the race and that the time may also come when the leading western and eastern teams will be playing against each other.

Bob Kiphuth Goes Under Water To Watch Swimmers

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 8 (AP)—Bob Kiphuth, Yale's successful swimming coach, is going in for the "fish's-eye view" in his never-tiring pursuit for natatorial perfection.

Kiphuth, who is also chairman of the United States Olympic swimming committee, donned a diving helmet and a weighted vest yesterday, descended to the bottom of the Yale pool and "looked up" at his squad as it engaged in a workout.

Commenting on his trip "down under," the dark-haired Yale mentor said:

"It's the only way to get a true image and to study accurately the pupil's balance, stroke and actual technique. It's so good, Im going to continue it for the rest of the season."

Kiphuth, regarded as an outstanding coach of swimmers, added that so far as he knew, his idea of coaching from "under-water" was an absolutely new method for studying swimming technique.

The Blue coach said, "the idea of seeing how it looked from below the surface had been milling in my mind for several months. I decided to put it into effect when the Christmas vacation.

"In addition to getting the best possible view of a swimmer's balance, stroke and technique from the bottom-side-up slant, another advantage is the elimination of the refraction, waves and bubbles which confuse the view of the subject when watching him from above surface."

Kiphuth added that the helmet and vest weighs about 30 pounds. He pointed out that the "uniform" has been used by workers in cleaning rust stains from the walls of the pool.

During the session, he concentrated on Yale's trio of Olympic hopefuls—John Macionis of Philadelphia, Dick Cooke of Honolulu and Capt. Norris Hoyt of New Haven.

"It's a cold, clammy feeling at first," said Kiphuth, "but, it promises to get results."

Texas Roses Go to City —In Refrigerated Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TYLER, Texas—During the past few weeks a vast industry has been operating in this section of East Texas.

Six million rose bushes are being shipped by fast freight to nurseries and plant dealers of the Atlantic seaboard and other distant points in the United States. This is a new service inaugurated by railroads out of the rose-growing territory of this section.

The plants are being moved in solid trains of refrigerated cars which protect them from extremes of cold and heat. Most of the shipments are destined for eastern nurseries, where the roses will be placed in cold storage until spring sales.

A large force of men is kept at work packing the bushes and making them ready for shipment.

Yale Crews Report

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 8 (AP)—Approximately 150 candidates for Yale's varsity, 150-pound and freshman crews reported yesterday to head coach Ed Leader for the opening of the 1936 pre-season workouts. Among the varsity aspirants were Capt. Jim Castle and Bob Belknap. The Yale season will open April 25 when the Blue meets M. I. T. and Syracuse and will close June 19 at New London with the traditional Harvard race.

Night Play Planned For Indoor Tennis

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—In a double effort to keep the national indoor tennis championships out of the "red," the United States Lawn Tennis Association has decided to stage the late rounds of the men's and women's title events at the Seventh Regiment Armory next month at night and is making an effort to bring a French team here to compete.

The association previously decided to combine the men's and women's singles and doubles events and to throw in a mixed doubles tourney to make the affair more attractive to the customers.

The last three rounds, March 7, 9 and 10, will be played after dark. The last time night matches were tried by amateur players was in the Franco-American series in 1934, which failed to draw because of the weakness of the invading team.

This year the U. S. L. T. A. has begun negotiations with Jean Borotra to bring over another French team. Enrique Maier, the tall Spaniard, also is sought as a singles competitor.

Sporting Around the Hub

Tennis Professionals Coming to Boston Garden Jan. 20

TWO of America's women tennis stars, recent recruits to the professional ranks, will appear at the Boston Garden, Jan. 20, in singles and doubles play. Ethel Burkhardt Arnold and Eleanor Jane Sharp, both young Californians, will vie for honors with Bill Tilden and Bruce P Barnes on the Garden court.

These ranking women racket wielders are the first of their sex to join the professional ranks since 1926, the days of Suzanne Lenglen and Mary K. Browne. Mrs. Arnold is the diminutive Los Angeles girl, who as an amateur set up a record that is nard to beat. In the last two years she has won 24 of the 26 tournaments in which she competed. In the Wightman Cup matches, last summer at Forest Hills, she administered a drubbing to England's great player, Katharine E. Stammers, after that young lady had taken the measure of America's champion, Helen Hull Jacobs, on the previous day.

Miss Sharp was ranked sixth among the country's women players last year. She has just joined the pro ranks and is thoroughly at home on the indoor courts. In her last year of amateur competition she won the United States women's indoor championship and the national women's indoor doubles championship.

Tilden Is the Same Old Bill—Big Bill Tilden is the American professional singles champion and holds the world's professional doubles championship with H. Ellsworth Vines. He has dominated the tennis world since 1920 . . . Bruce Barnes, the Texan, is a most spectacular player and is looked upon as an exceptionally fine doubles player. . . . The Jan. 20 date is the only time at which any of these four players will be seen in Boston this season. George V. Brown, Garden manager, predicts that a record crowd, to rival the remarkable packed house of two years ago, when Ellie Vines turned pro, will greet the advent of Mrs. Arnold and Miss Sharp to the pro ranks.

Harvard vs. McGill Tonight—The Harvard varsity hockey team will meet McGill in the Boston Garden tonight. The lineups:

Harvard		McGill
Ecker, lw		rw, Morse
Moseley, c		c, Crutchfield
Hovenanian, rw		lw, Lamb
J. Roberts, ld		rd, Meikeljohn
Claflin, rd		ld, Wigle
Emerson, g		g, Pacaud

Harvard Alternates—Dewey, Ford, Carr, Hallowell, G. Roberts, J. Callaway, Mechem, Hicks, Allen, Waldinger.
McGill Alternates—Elie, Pidcock, Crosby, Dickison, Hall.

M. I. T. Plays Harvard Teams—The Harvard freshman basketball team will meet Massachusetts Technology in the new indoor athletic building at 6:30 tonight. The game will be the first of a doubleheader, the Harvard varsity meeting the M. I. T. varsity at 8 o'clock. . . . The Harvard freshmen have defeated Boston University 45 to 22 and Milton Academy 32 to 12, while M. I. T. has lost to Boston University.

Here and There—Seven of the country's leading fencers have entered for the final tryouts for the United States Olympic fencing team at the Walker Memorial Gym at Massachusetts Technology, Jan. 25 . . . They are Hugh V. Alessandroni, Warren A. Dow, Arthur J. Fregosi, Dr. John R. Huffman, Joseph L. Levis, William T. Pecora 2d and Frank S. Righeimer Jr. . . . Four of them—Dr. Huffman, Levis, Alessandroni and Righeimer—were members of the United States team in the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles, Levis being runner-up in the foils competition . . . Boston University students interested in the return of fencing as an active varsity sport will meet today at the B. U. Gym, St. Botolph Street. An active and dependable interest of 40 students is necessary to make the outlay of money worth while on the part of the university, Dr John Harmon, director of athletics has announced . . . If interest is maintained, Prof. Jean Luis Danguy, formerly of the Academy of Fencing in Paris, will be coach . . . Professor Danguy formerly coached fencers at Harvard.

Playoffs for the Governor Curley Trophy will require the meeting of the two hall winners in one game at the end of the season, it was decided by a committee of managers of the Commercial Amateur Hockey League last night . . . In the event that one team wins both halves it will receive the cup and will play an all-star team from the rest of the league in an exhibition game . . . Boston Maroons of the Commercial League protested a disallowed goal which cost them a victory over Jackson-Curtis last Friday in the Arena . . . The committee of managers decided in the event the Maroons are tied for either of the two playoff positions in the first half, the game will be replayed at some future date . . . This week's four league games will be played in the Arena tomorrow night . . . The Boston Bruins won their important contest in the Boston Garden last night with the Chicago Blackhawks 2 to 0 . . . It was the Bruins' first victory on home ice since Dec. 17 and pleased a crowd of 13,000 fans . . . At the Boston Arena last night Boston University took the measure of Brown at hockey, 7 to 3, before a small crowd . . . The B. U. freshman puck chasers beat the Brown Teddy Bears, 3 to 2, also at the Arena.

Two Greater Bostonians, Thomas H Hunter of Cambridge, Mass., and Richard E. Danielson of Groton, Mass., were members of the Cambridge University first trial eight as rowing practice got under way at the English college . . . Danielson rowed in the Yale junior varsity boat last spring and Hunter was coxswain of the Harvard jayvee boat for two years . . . John M. Hall of the Harvard Club and J. Lindsay Ware of the Union Boat Club, who will meet this evening in the Middlesex Bowl squash racquets final at the Harvard Club, are expected to play on the Boston team in the Lockett Trophy matches against Philadelphia and New York over the coming week end . . . Others expected to play for Boston are Richard V. Wakeman, Thomas E. Jansen, Harry K. Cross and John G. Cornish . . . Sandor Glancz of Hungary, who will be remembered for his thrilling exhibition with Viktor Barna in the national table tennis tournament last year, and Ruth Aarons, America's national woman champion, are expected to play in the Hub Jan. 26 . . . The ice carnival and New England speed-skating championships at Fitchburg, which were postponed last Sunday because of conditions, will be held next Sunday, weather permitting.

Sports Events This Evening

College Hockey—At Boston Garden, McGill vs. Harvard, 8:30.

Squash Racquets—At Harvard Club, final round match in the Middlesex Bowl tournament 8:30.

College Basketball—At Cambridge, Harvard vs. Massachusetts Technology in a doubleheader, freshmen at 6:30 and varsity at 8.

Exhibition Billiards—George Spears of Chicago at Twentieth Century, 63 Summer Street, Boston, 7; at Morton's, 713 Morton Street, Dorchester, 9:30.

Handball—At Boston Y, second-round matches in singles tournament, 1.

Grant Indicates He May Win Place On Davis Cup Team

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 8 (AP)—Bryan M. Grant Jr. predicted the 1936 Davis Cup tennis lineup today and promptly indicated he would try to upset his own prophecy by winning a berth for himself.

Ranked No. 3 this year, the little Atlantan is ready to put all his 5ft. 4in. and 119 pounds into a drive to displace Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and J. Donald Budge, the two men who top him on the list.

Grant's present hunch on the international lineup is that Allison and Budge will carry the singles load while Johnny van Ryn and Allison or Wilmer M. Hines and Henry Culley tend to the doubles chores.

"For the first time, however, it looks like the cup committee is going to choose the team on a competitive basis," Grant added today between matches in the fourth annual Miami Biltmore tournament.

Picked Late in Spring

"With Australia pretty definitely coming into the American zone, hoping to see Crawford cinch two singles matches to topple the United States, our Davis Cup team will be picked late in the spring on some eastern court.

"That is the sort of chance we near-members snap at. With previous ranking tossed to the winds and a round robin arranged to pick the best at the time of selections, we have a swell opportunity to knock off Budge or Allison, who probably will not have played as much tennis as some of us."

Grant beat Budge in the nationals last year, and believes he can do it again.

Two seeded entries, one of them Marcel Rainville, Canadian amateur champion, tasted defeat yesterday as eight others advanced into the third round of the Miami Biltmore tennis tournaments.

Weston Painter of Minneapolis, accounted for Rainville, ranked No. 1 in the foreign entries, in surprisingly easy fashion, 6—2, 6—4.

Outsteadies Canadian

Painter, who won the Minnesota State championship in 1932 and the Northwest Clay Court title in 1934, out-steadied the little Canadian to win.

The other seeded player to bow out was Carroll Turner, Miami, late starter who won his first-round match yesterday with John Hendrix, Lakeland, Fla., 6—0, 7—5, but lost to Jack Reitman, Montreal, Canada, 6—3, 1—6, 6—2.

Bitsy Grant, Atlanta, last year's winner, who was seeded No. 1, J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., Hal Surface Jr., Kansas City, Arthur Hendrix, Lakeland, Fla., Gardner Mulloy, Miami, Martyn Buxby, Miami, Charles Harris, West Palm Beach, and Ricardo Morales, Cuban amateur champion, all progressed into the third round, some playing first- and second-round matches.

Horace Stoneham Is Successor

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Horace Stoneham, 32-year-old son of the late Charles A. Stoneham, is slated to succeed his father as majority owner and president of the New York Giants, thus becoming the youngest chief executive of a club in the history of major league baseball. Young Stoneham is still in Hot Springs, Ark. He was not prepared to make any comment on the situation, but officials of the club here indicated there is no reason to believe there will be a change in ownership.

Paul Runyan Is Low Scorer Amid U. S. Pro Golfers

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Slightly over "even fours" for 55 rounds, debonair Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., captured low-scoring honors among America's professional golfers in 1935.

Runyan, big money winner in the 1933-34 winter season with upward of $7000, was declared winner today by the Professional Golfers' Association of the Radix Cup, awarded annually to the sharpest shooter in the salaried ranks.

In achieving this distinction, the shotmaker from the Ozarks captured only three tournaments throughout the year—the Westchester open, the North and South open, and the Louisville open—and was stripped of the United States professional title in the quarterfinal round at Oklahoma City.

His best showing was in the North and South fixture. He averaged 69 for the 72-hole medal test for an aggregate of 276. Altogether the former professional monarch used up 3976 strokes in 55 rounds for an average of 72.3 strokes a round.

Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., most active of the barnstormers and big money winner of 1935, came in second—a bare tenth of a stroke behind Runyan. "Pick" struck an average of 72.4 for 95 rounds.

Horton Smith of Chicago, winner of the Palm Springs invitation open, the Pasadena open and the Miami Biltmore open with its rich first prize of $2500, pulled up third with 72.5 for 75 rounds.

Except for the veteran Willie MacFarlane of Tuckahoe, N. Y., who was eighth, the "first ten" was dominated by youngsters.

Walter Hagen and Gene Sarazen finished out of the select group. Hagen had a fine chance to make the grade, but faltered down the December stretch. Sarazen played an insufficient number of rounds to qualify. Both finished the year with an average of 73.4. Here's how the "first ten" lined up:

	Rounds	Strokes	Average
Paul Runyan	55	3976	72.3
Henry Picard	95	6870	72.4
Horton Smith	75	5440	72.5
Harry Cooper	79	5733	72.6
Johnny Revolta	84	6111	72.8
Ky Laffoon	72	5246	72.9
Ray Mangrum	81	5906	72.9
Willie Macfarlane	43	3141	73.1
Vic Ghezzi	69	5041	73.1
Jimmy Hines	70	5115	73.1

Kansas Starts Year With Neat Surplus

(Continued from Page 1)

$700,000 to the good at the end of 1935.

"This amount is tax money owed to the State by the counties, much of which cannot be collected in cash until delinquent taxes are paid into the county treasuries by the taxpayers. Reports from widely separated counties furnishing a cross-section of the State show the tax payments on the Dec. 20 deadline were far ahead of the collections a year ago, and in many cases were far in excess of the 1934 payments."

State departments and institutions have been required to hold down their expenditures to meet money actually collected, instead of depending upon 100 per cent tax collections, which could not be expected this year. Counties have collected 95 per cent of the taxes levied in 1932 for running state and local governments in 1933, and the 1933 levies for 1934 expenditures are about 85 per cent collected.

Federal Cash Helps

One of the reasons for the high record of tax collections in western Kansas the past two years has been the use of federal funds. All federal agency funds lent on Kansas farms were lent conditional on all taxes being paid.

This financial status and activity in Kansas, the state of the "pay-as-you-go." Gov. Alf M. Landon, is due, according to the Governor, to two basic rules; 1. Do not spend money not available. 2. Business principles should be applied to government as well.

John G. Stutz, secretary of the Kansas League of Municipalities, reported, Dec. 24, that the various taxing units had nearly $5,000,000 in outstanding warrants in 1931 and that the aggregate dropped to less than $200,000 for all the units in 1935.

With the passage of the cash basis law all outstanding warrants were refunded into bonds and only warrants may be issued now for special purposes and only with the approval of the tax commission upon a showing of need.

Cities of the first and second classes in Kansas have slightly lower tax rates this year than for 1934 while cities of the second class, counties and school districts have slightly higher tax rates than a year ago. The counties had to raise additional funds to carry on relief work and the schools had to meet increased costs of maintenance in many instances.

Arizona Mines Add 1000 Men to Pay Rolls in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—State Mine Inspector Tom C. Foster's annual report indicates that at the end of 1935 the mines of Arizona were employing just about 1000 more men than they had on their pay rolls a year before.

At the close of 1934 Inspector Foster reported that he had inspected 95 mines, which at the time of last inspection had 5613 employees. In 1935, 107 mines were inspected, not including New Cornelia. Estimating New Cornelia's pay roll at 1200, almost exactly correct, total number of mine employes was 6619.

Arizona mines produce such widely different minerals as gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, tungsten, feldspar, asbestos, and bentonite. Only six produce copper alone; 32, gold alone; 29, gold and silver.

Oldsmobile Output Higher

Production of cars by the Oldsmobile division of the General Motors Corporation exceeded 183,000 units in 1935, against 82,150 units in 1934, a gain of 122 per cent. Output in the last quarter of 1936 models amounted to 55,308 units, compared with 44,246 units in the first quarter, when the 1935 models were being produced.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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General Classified

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IMPORTED PERFUMES BY DORISE—Trial offer of 1 dram Boquet Cling, Fleurs Nouvelle Christmas Gardenia, Dream, Adorable, Orange Blossom 25c ¼ oz., special $1.00; sales women wanted to handle full line. DORISE, 95 Ronada Ave. Piedmont, Cal. Tel. OL 8289.

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MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

WOMEN as district managers for high class exclusive women's wear; liberal commission; prefer ones with direct sales experience and car. LOVONN, 237 South 48th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE
SALES—RENTALS—INSURANCE
Our own money to loan
BEVERLY HILLS and WESTERN LOS ANGELES
THE ALISON COMPANY, Inc.
358 N. Camden Dr., Beverly Hills WO 62779

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

PERMANENT opportunities in U. S. or Canada, nationally known automatic fire protection with unequaled field record; dignified sales methods high ethics and liberal profits at time of sale. INTERNATIONAL FIRE EQUIPMENT CORPORATION, Staten Island, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 333 Central Park West (Apt. 12J)—Gentleman; desirable neighborhood, comfortable, quiet, privacy; breakfast; adult family; near subway. Tel. Riverside 9-1702

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olount knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie skirts, blouses, hosiery direct factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-113 Watertown, New York

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Foundation
A Non-Profit Organization
Established 1922
Owned and Operated by a Board of Trustees. One branch for care of MENTAL CASES. Separate branch for REST and STUDY and care of those meeting PHYSICAL PROBLEMS.
N. J. State License Descriptive Booklet
Telephone 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERT sales correspondent, 11 years successful experience in sales promotion, desires larger opportunity with growing organization. Box X-1, Suite 2900, 333 N. Mich. Ave., Chicago.

YOUNG lawyer, extraordinary understanding of people and their problems, admitted Mo., Ill., U. S. and Treasury bars, 3 years' experience, desires connection with any business. C-16, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WHAT have you to offer an intelligent, active, capable woman, experienced in several lines, but willing to undertake any opportunity anywhere. Write Box X-2, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240 New York City

TO LET—FURNISHED

FROSTLESS La Habra Heights section, 20 miles southeast of Los Angeles, beautiful 11-room Spanish-Italian home, splendidly equipped 3-car garage, servants' quarters; price $200 per month; present excellent help may be reasonably retained. JAMES I. EASLEY, Box 342, La Habra, Calif. Phone Whittier 82318.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Pre-Inventory CLEARANCES

Straightening stocks brings to light many short lots and odds and ends of merchandise that we are anxious to clear away before taking inventory. Prices have been drastically reduced and savings are very much worth while.

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
ATLANTIC AVENUE AT SOUTH CAROLINA

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

BELLEVILLE

AMOCO
For Uniform Performance in Any Weather Use
AMERICAN GAS AND OILS
Lubrication Service PHIL GULDNER
UNION AVE. AND WILLIAM ST.

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
156 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section

Minnette Shop
AT HOTEL EAST ORANGE
Made to Order, Hand Fashioned
KNITTED DRESSES
Lingerie, Hosiery, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs
Mrs. Minnie E. Weed Or. 2-1739

LET
Stephen Jarvis
Estimate on your
PLUMBING and HEATING
"Jobbing a Specialty"
106 LESLIE STREET Tel. Or. 3-4038

OLGA'S BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in care of the Hair and Scalp
EUGENE and FREDERICS PERMANENT WAVES
Personal Services of MME OLGA
by appointment only
388 Dodd St. Or. 3-4798

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F T D

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
63 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

The Janet Dress Shoppes
announce the opening of North Jersey's finest store for women
at 620 CENTRAL AVENUE
Cor. Harrison St.
East Orange, N. J.
Branches Also at Bloomfield and Arlington

Adaptations of the Season's Smartest Fashions at
January Sale Prices

6.98 to 29.95
Sizes: 12 to 20, 38 to 50, 16½ to 26½.

Exclusive Agents in Essex County for
"WINKELMAN SHOES"
Fifth Avenue, New York
● *Beautiful Footwear* ●

ELIZABETH

Just Prices in Upholstering
Mattresses Rebuilt, Chairs Caned, Rushed Repairing—Refinishing
All Work Guaranteed
Stirling Antique Shop
9 OLD STIRLING RD., WARRENVILLE
TEL. PLFD. 6-9096W
and 243 Union St., Elizabeth
Phone: Eliz. 2-5567

HACKENSACK

JERRY DU VAL
TEXACO
CERTIFIED SERVICE
301 PASSAIC ST. HACK. 2-8809

HADDONFIELD

H. P. DREYER *Inc.*
140 Kings Highway East.
Plumbing—Heating—Roofing
Warm air conditioning systems
Bell Phone 51 IRVING CHEW, Registered

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Berzen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
Hudson County's Leading Thrift Store
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

Henry
Creator of Coiffures
Permanent Waving
Cut, Set, Shampoo—Short $1.50, Long $1.75
By Appointment 26 Journal Square
Tel. Jo. Sq. 2-4760 Labor Bank Building

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100 -3-3596

MAPLEWOOD

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
Socia Brand Tomatoes, No. 2 Can, 99c a Dozen
Daddy Dog Food.....4 Cans 25c
Jones Sausage, Karo
177 Maplewood Ave. So. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Montclair 2-1280 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M. from Monday to Friday inclusive

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon — Dinner
33 Park Street
Mont. 2-8055 Montclair, N. J.

JANUARY WHITE SALE
Stock Your Linen Closet Now.
We can assure you REAL SAVINGS.
A Special 20 Per Cent Reduction on Our Complete Stock of Corselettes, Girdles and Brassieres.
MONTCLAIR TEXTILE STORE
543 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, N. J.

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Eliectrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6870—2-6871

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Freytag and Anderson Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
Guild Opticians
Personal Service
26 SO. PARK STREET
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

RADIO SERVICE
Prompt Attention and Reasonable Prices
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
370 Bloomfield Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-4048

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD STREET Watchung Plaza
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

CHRISTMAS CHECKS!!
Why not spend them for things you have wanted about the house for a long time?
We can supply just those things.
Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 Glen Ridge Ave. Montclair, N. J.
PHONES MTC. 2-3210, 2-3211

77 ORANGE ROAD TEA ROOM
Dinners—Luncheons
Bridge Parties a Specialty
Near Christian Science church
Montclair, N. J. Tel 2-9642

NEWARK

OUR SPECIALS—
Mon., Tues. and Wed.
(Mr. Frank Principe, Mgr.)
Haircut, Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.25
Shampoo, Finger Wave and Manicure, $1.25
All rinses free.
Permanent Waves ..... $5.00 Complete
Permanent Wave Ends .... $3.50 Complete
Machineless Waves as low as $6.50 Complete
Goerke Beauty Shop
Mitchell 2-6000 1689 Broad St., 2d Floor

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey

WASHINGTON FLORIST Inc.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone Mitchell 2-0621
569 BROAD ST NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities.

NUTLEY

for 'blue coal'
ABBEY COAL CO., Inc.
Nutley Passaic Clifton
Phone Nut. 2-1616 Delawanna, N. J.

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone Orange 3-1508
336 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

"50 ENNA JETTICK Shoes for Women"
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

FRED'S MARKET
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Fancy Fruits, Vegetables, Sea Food
183 MAIN STREET OR 3 { 7055 7056

WEST ORANGE

Ridgehurst Service Station
BLUE SUNOCO MOTOR FUEL
823 Main Street Orange 5-9614

WEST ORANGE (Continued)

R. PAUL,
Try Our Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
OR. 3-7948
16 MAIN ST., WEST ORANGE

PASSAIC

Sisco Dairy Co.
Delivered in

Passaic	Garfield
Clifton	Rutherford
Paterson	E. Rutherford
Radburn	Wallington
Nutley	Carlstadt
Bloomfield	Belleville

PHONE PASSAIC 2-8414
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT PROSPECT AVE. CLIFTON N. J.

PARK DRUG CO.
A. S. O'Kuhn Phone Pass. 2-2421
HOT WATER BOTTLES
RUBBER GOODS
SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM
237 Main Ave., nr. Ascension Ave.

PLAINFIELD

"Bank by the Clock"
The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
An Institution Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
MILK
New Address
205 East 5th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8562

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S has it.

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 W. FRONT STREET
offer you now, as since 1868, EXPERT SERVICE *in Picture Framing*
Regilding and Restoring of Paintings and Prints
TEL PLFD. 6-1707

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

RIDGEFIELD PARK

R. L. MAHON
FUEL COMPANY
COAL — FUEL OIL
COKE
59 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 3-0012

RIDGEWOOD

Every Flower a
Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth Florist
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

HOOD-STEVENS, Inc.
January White Sale
PEQUOT SHEETS
81x99 ..... $1.29
All other sizes at proportionate prices.
Exceptional Values in Linens, Bath Towels Dish Towels and Percales.

HOME MADE
Candies and Ice Cream
MEYER'S
51 E. Ridgewood Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

RUTHERFORD

LYNDHURST COAL CO.
'blue coal' Hoppers COKE
736 Valley Brook Ave. Ruth 2-2140

Rutherford National Bank
Complete Banking Facilities
Five Offices
Conveniently Located to Serve You
RUTHERFORD
CARLSTADT LYNDHURST
EAST RUTHERFORD

Werner's Winter Sale
Underwear, Hose, Leather and Wool Jackets, Gloves, Mufflers, Scarves and Silk Ties...20% off
Michaels-Stern, and Werner Coats.....20% off
Fashion Park, Michaels-Stern and Werner Suits.....10% off
All this fine merchandise from our regular stock
5 SYLVAN STREET TEL. BUT. 2-1178

UNION CITY

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
PRE-TESTED PAINTS, ENAMELS, VARNISHES
DUCO and DULUX
Artists' Materials, Glass and Wallpaper
A. SHULMAN AND SONS
870 Bergenline Avenue Phone Palisade 6-1000

WESTFIELD

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

GARWOOD COAL CO. Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone: Westfield 2-2102

BENEDICTS DAIRY
COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK AND CREAM
Deliveries — Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Garwood, Cranford.
1363 East 7th St., Plainfield Phone 6-5617

MARTIN'S TOY and SPORT SHOP
148 EAST BROAD STREET
Phone Westfield 23675

MAYFAIR—*Tailors*
COR. BROAD and CENTRAL
Suits and Overcoats
Made-to-Order
Cleaning and Dyeing Service
PHONE W. 2-1538

Russell E. Darby, Inc.
DRUG STORE
COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES, 60c lb
Telephone WE 2-1198

KIRK'S SERVICE STATION
WILLIAM KIRK, PROP
TEXACO FIRE CHIEF
South Ave. and Palstead Ave.
All Lubrication Jobs Reduced
PHONE WESTFIELD 2-1435

WEST NEW YORK

Ford
NEW FORD CARS
USED CARS—ALL MAKES
SERVICE and GENUINE PARTS
EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
HUDSON BOULEVARD AT NINTH ST
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

"Say it with Flowers and Say it with Ours"
NEW YORK FLORAL COMPANY
Artistic Decorations for All Occasions
Most Beautifully Executed
Phone 9685
906-912 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.
Delivery made anywhere

M. C. Rockey
SHOES
—Rest Busy Feet

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West 4th Street Tel. 1067

HESS AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY
Gasoline, Oil and Service
Goodyear Tires, Willard Batteries
617 MAIN STREET 589 TEL.

Norma Beauty Shoppe
Frederics Permanent Marcelling—Manicuring
14 WEST BROAD ST. Tel. 988

JOHN J. SHONK
Real Estate
Insurance
96 W. BROAD STREET

Bethlehem Printing Co.
Book and Commercial Printers
Rulers and Book Binders
430 Main Street Tel. 905

BETHLEHEM (Continued)

Emma-Lee BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete Beauty Service
36 East Broad Street
Tel. 4417
Coiffure Reflections

As we have leased our building to the Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., and are disposing of our furniture, including all living room, bedroom and dining room suites, rugs, odd pieces, bedding, etc., excellent values are available in better merchandise. Sale will continue until we vacate.

GOODENOUGH'S
534 MAIN STREET Tel. 812

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-433, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Erie, Pa. Department Store

Pequot Sheets
Special Prices During January
in Our Annual Sale of Domestics and Bedding

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth
Annual January Sale of
Corsets and Antioch Shoes
Now in Progress

Kitchens Tire Service
Incorporated
"We are equipped to render you SERVICE surpassed by none."
Firestone Tires, Texaco Fire Chief and Penzip Gasoline, Lubrication and Brake Service, Batteries, Prestone, Tire Retreading
1802 Parade St. 11th and Sassafras Sts.

Fine Watch Repairing
Gifts for All Occasions
O'DELL *the Jeweler*
107 West Ninth Street Phone 40-361
"I'll be on the Watch for you."

CLEARANCE SALE
Now in Progress
Men's, Young Men's; Preps and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Topcoats, Trousers, Shoes, Hats and Furnishings at greatly reduced prices.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest BEAUTY SALON
15 W. Eighth Street Phone 22-239

Annual January Sale
Unusual Values
Frost and Lacey

QUALITY
COAL—COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

MONARCH TEENIE WEENIES
CARL H. MEISER MEAT MARKET
29 West 7th Street Phone 23-637

JOHN V. LAVER
Florist
● Flowers for All Occasions ●
704 STATE STREET PHONE 22-042
"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us
Leave Your Orders at
PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

JANUARY
The Month of Sales at
POMEROY'S
"Harrisburg's Greatest Department Store"
The 25th Annual Silk Sale and White Sales Now in Progress.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

McINTYRE'S
19-27 East Lancaster Ave., Ardmore, Pa.
McIntyre's Butter Creams $0.60
McIntyre's Choc. and Bon Bons 75
McIntyre's Choc. and Vanilla Ice Cream, per quart 1.00
Pastry, Groceries and Provisions
Dining Room open from 12 noon until 8:30
Visit our new branch at Overbrook
2125 N. 63RD STREET

MAIN LINE—Ardmore (Continued)

ALBRECHT'S
Flowers
ARDMORE NARBERTH WAYNE

PICKING'S
Lingerie, Foundation Garments
Hosiery
Shoes for Infants and Growing Boys and Girls. Children's and Infants' Wear. Maid's Uniforms and Apron Sets.
17 W. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore

PHILADELPHIA

A new convenience for shoppers, commuters and suburban dwellers
Suburban Tea Room
47 and 49 North 17th Street
Just north of Pennsylvania Suburban Sta.
WHOLESOME HOME COOKING
Attentive, Polite and Clean Service
Fresh Eggs, Creamery Butter, Green Vegetables
8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

TILE WORK
Now Is the Time to Repair Tile Work of All Kinds—Bathroom, Floors, Etc.
REUBEN A. FOWLER CO.
VIC. 7860 MIC. 6941
4939 WAYNE AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PITTSBURGH

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000

PRINTING . . .
McELVANY & COMPANY
H. J. Restell, Prop.
405 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ATlantic 9923

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
"No farther away than your telephone"
Lincoln at Sprague Bellevue, Pa
LINDEN 6100
We carry products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

READING

Nunn-Bush
Ankle fashioned Oxfords...FOR MEN
$7.50 to $11.00
NUNN-BUSH SHOE STORE
Embassy Theatre Bldg. 749 Penn Street

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5243

miladys shoppe
ONE NORTH SIXTH ST.
An Exclusive Line of
DRESSES
Moderately Priced, in Sizes From 11 to 46 and 14½ to 26½.

WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 Penn Street
January Clearance
The Year's Biggest Sale

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years Reading's most famous place to eat

SAYLOR'S
Fine Groceries
Meat - Candy - Baked Goods
Since 1866
FOURTH and PENN STS. PHONE 6255

POMEROY'S
Martex Towels with the long life underwears
READING, PA.
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

SCRANTON

COURSEN'S STORE
Fine Groceries
345 Jefferson Avenue

Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
Ann K. Strauss
New spring hats in silk and bright shiny straw combinations suitable for southern or town wear. Attractively priced,
$1.98 and $2.98
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 806-7 BROOKS BUILDING

SCRANTON (Continued)

Your Fingers Are Clever, Too!
At the Heinz Store's Knitting Center, an expert instructress will show you how easy the new things are to make in glowing colors of Bear Brand Quality Yarns.
Come in and see how clever you are!
The Heinz Store

SEWICKLEY

Join Our Christmas Club
Classes for Every Purse
Opened December 2nd, 1935
The Sewickley Valley Trust Company

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
Established 1874
R & R
"The Market for GOOD THINGS TO EAT"
Tel. Sewickley 1404-J3

Hugh A. McMaster
FLOWERS OF QUALITY
503 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 788-789

Anderson Automobile Co.
Buick Pontiac
Esso
QUAKER STATE
BROAD STREET
Tel. Sewickley 461

SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO.
Milk, Cream, Eggs, Butter, Cheese
Full Line of "HEINZ" Products
426 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 434

SEWICKLEY—Coraopolis

SCHOOL STREET SHOP
May We Serve YOU?
GROCERIES
901 SCHOOL STREET, CORAOPOLIS, PA.

SWARTHMORE

We greatly appreciate and thank our many Monitor friends for their patronage during the past year.

MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY

Haberdashers
Ladies' Wear
BUCHNER'S
PARK AVENUE Open Evenings

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"
Phone Media 174

Gown Shoppe
ON PARK AVENUE

All Kinds of Repairs
CLARKE & HARVEY, Builders

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
NOW OVER A&P STORE
PHONE 1297

Montco Products
MARTEL BROS.
PHONE 2100

UPPER DARBY

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Rd. Boulevard 197
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed

STEWART
Cleaners and Dyers
7046 MARSHALL ROAD
Boulevard 2525

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods in All Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor, McClatchy Bldg. Blvd. 1558

WILKES-BARRE

POMEROY'S
EXCLUSIVE BRAND
HARDWICK
Silk and Lisle
MEN'S HOSE
Pair 35c, 3 Pairs $1.00
Reinforced Toes and Heels. Pure Silk Tops, Full Sizes 8½ to 11
Navy, Black, Brown, Tan and Grey
Mail orders promptly filled

GOD walks with the simple, reveals Himself to the humble, gives understanding to little ones, discloses His meaning to pure minds, and hides His grace from the curious and proud.
—THOMAS A KEMPIS

Daily Features

HOIST up sail while gale doth last,
Tide and wind stay no man's pleasure;
Seek not time, when time is past
Sober speed is wisdom's leisure.
—SOUTHWELL

Worth Knowing

AS STRATOSPHERE EXPLORERS ASCEND, THE SUN GETS BRIGHTER BUT THE SKY DARKER, BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER AIR AND DUST PARTICLES TO SCATTER THE SUN'S RAYS.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

Scroggins Considers the Snow

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

AS Roger P. Scroggins (P. for Pilgrim) stepped out on the piazza of his home in Ulmus Americana (American elm), Boston Common, snow was as thick as smoke. It was everywhere. No matter in what direction the venerable squirrel peered there was snow. He closed his eyes part way and looked at it. "Like a gray curtain," he said to himself. Then he opened his eyes full. "Like more gray curtain," he said.

He pulled his tippet a bit tighter about his neck, grasped his cane firmly, and set out for his morning walk. As he went across the Common, his step was as near a skip as the step of a Scroggins ever becomes. Snow has a way of making even an illustrious squirrel feel like skipping. A whirr of wings sounded directly in front of him. The snow was so thick he couldn't tell whether the whirr was from pigeon wings or sparrow wings, although he guessed the latter.

"Dear, dear," said Scroggins, bending over, "here is where whoever flew away has just been." He examined with intense interest fine tracks left in the snow by the feet of the sparrow or pigeon. The falling flakes sifted into the tracks and, even as Scroggins looked, they became fainter and fainter, and finally were hardly discernible. He raised his head, and a look of wonder came into his keen eyes.

"Gone!" he said.

He started to walk on. Suddenly, he turned and noticed that where he himself had been stepping, marks had been made in the whiteness. He leaned on his cane and considered them with care. They, too, grew fainter and fainter as the snow steadily took its place evenly and softly on the Common.

"Bird tracks or Scroggins tracks," he said, "when the snow is falling, it fills them all!" He walked on. All the skip was out of him. His legs and his thoughts were quiet and slow like the snow. He stopped again.

"Noises aren't so loud," he said. As if to prove his point, Florrie

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TRACKS IN THE SNOW

and Fib arrived. Their wings whirred some but not in the way they usually whirred.

"Hello," said Scroggins. His voice sounded as though it were wrapped up. Fib and Florrie gave good greetings. They, too, seemed different. Florrie winked, but not as much as usual. Fib skittered, but in a restrained manner.

"Wonderful thing, snow," said Scroggins.

Fib nodded and Florrie winked slowly.

"Covers up tracks, covers up everything," said Scroggins.

Fib flew up and circled about Scroggins' tall hat.

"Look at your hat!" said the sparrow.

Scroggins took off his hat. It was covered with tiny flakes. He smiled. "Fib, you're right."

He leaned on his cane. The snow floated down and kept floating. By and by the two friends went home with Scroggins.

"You didn't stay long," said Mrs. Scroggins.

"No," said her husband. "I was considering the snow."

She smiled and waved to the window. "You can do that just as well from the window," she said. "Besides, you can have a bit to eat while you're considering." Fib and Florrie laughed cheerily. That sounded like good news to them. And to Scroggins, too, for that matter.

Publishing the Truth

THE liberty of the press consists, in my idea, in publishing the truth from good motives for justifiable ends, though it reflects upon the government, on magistrates, or individuals.—*Alexander Hamilton.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Poem wanted (M. C. C.)—The inquirer wishes to know who wrote, and where she can get a copy of, a poem written more than 50 years ago, each stanza of which ended:

When the immortal Shakespeare built castles in the air.

Will some reader kindly help the inquirer?

Address on envelope (S. M. M.)—The correspondent writes:

An English teacher addressed a holiday greeting card as follows:

"S. M. M—— & family"

Should not the first letter in "family" have been capitalized?

Yes; the envelope, quite as much as the letter itself, should have the little touches which convince the recipient of the courtesy of the correspondent. The English teacher would not think of addressing a letter to "John Jones & company"; and a man's family is as deserving of a pleasant bit of formality in an address as is his company. We should address the card:

Mr. S. M. M—— and Family

Fair warning for next Christmas: Get at your greeting cards a day or two earlier so that in the rush you will not dull the edge of your sentiments by any inconsiderateness.

"Peace on earth" (J. R.)—The correspondent writes:

When a boy I learned in Sunday school the expression, "Peace on earth, good will to men." This is very nearly the phrasing in Luke 2:14. But during the Christmas exercises recently, I have heard it as "Peace on earth to men of good will." I am curious to know whether the latter mode of expression has Biblical origin.

Yes; this follows the Rheims New Testament (1582), which is used by our Roman Catholic brethren. In this version (an English translation from the Latin Vulgate), Luke 2:14 is rendered

Glory in the highest to God: and in earth peace to men of good will.

This rendering — often used in carols — follows very closely Wycliffe's translation from the Vulgate in 1380: ". . . in erthe pees be to men of good will."

Parliamentary Practice
Question Box

Questions addressed to this department will be answered by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Law Simplified."

Reversal

Question: A special meeting was called to decide the question of borrowing money. It was voted not to borrow. At a later special meeting, called to consider a different question, someone reopened the discussion about borrowing money. It was voted on again, and this time the decision of the former meeting was reversed. Was this proper without previous notice?

Answer: The question of previous notice enters into this only so far as the bylaws may require notice of a special meeting. If the bylaws require notice of business to be transacted, the action was improper, especially since it was business on which the organization had already registered its opinion—and notice that it was to come up again might have affected attendance sufficiently to change the result. However, if the bylaws permit a special meeting to consider any business, the procedure was proper.

The action was not to rescind a vote, but to renew a motion that had been rejected at a previous meeting. A main motion that is lost cannot be renewed at the same session, but may be at any later session.

A Filipino Artist in Wood

From Dora Louise Kirwin, Manila, P. I., to the Monitor Camera Club

Although Wood Carving in the Philippines Has Not Yet Been Developed to the Extent It Has Been in Java and Bali, It Is a Growing Art; and With It, Jose Caancan Is Achieving Fame. Caancan's Workshop Is at Paete, Laguna, About an Hour's Ride From Manila.

Daily Anecdote

They Go Round

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

PUNNING may be a low form of wit, but the reply of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, while at a dinner in Boston, to the query of why Boston is called the "Hub of the Universe," bears repeating.

"Boston is called the Hub," said he, "because out of it go spokesmen of the weal of mankind, who never tire of doing good to their fellows."

Brevities

El Paso World News: With men winning a knitting contest in Boston and prizes for jam in Chicago, women don't seem to excel any more except as singing baritone for the radio.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: President Roosevelt went to Notre Dame to receive an honorary degree. There is also some suspicion that he wished to ask what a quarterback should be next.

Punch: According to a Professor, England was once ". . . smooth carpet of living green." But that was before golf was invented, of course.

San Diego Union: A nice feature of the Ethiopian war is that each side seems to be allowed to keep its own score card.

The Shaft: One can't be everything—the peppery man is seldom the salt of the earth.

What They Say

Platform

"I stand or fall by my refusal to accept as a necessary condition of our future a permanent army of unemployed."—*President Roosevelt.*

Preference

"I would rather face the slings and arrows of outrageous indifference than curry favor by collaborating in a great delusion."—*Heywood Broun.*

The Magic Pencil —*Friends in the Jungle*

By STURGES

Although Robin and Midge do not understand the exact words of the ape, they gather that he is telling about a brother who made good in the movies at Hollywood.

No signs such as "Cars Cleaned While You Wait" are in sight; but a big elephant knows how to remove any dust that gathers on a trip through the jungle.

(The Magic Pencil Appears on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays)

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*No Danger of Tubby Growing Wings*

By LE PELLEY

YOU HAVE BEEN A VERY, VERY GOOD BOY THIS WEEK, TUBBY —
THANKS, MISS TRIMBLE —
I'VE NEVER SEEN SUCH PERFECT BEHAVIOR! HAVE YOU REFORMED?
NO MA'M — I DON'T THINK SO
YOU SEE, I GOT IN THE HABIT OF BEING GOOD AT CHRISTMAS TIME
AND I GUESS I HAVEN'T GOT OVER IT YET —

The Adventures of Waddles —*Off for the Antarctic*

By THE HAGERS

FRIENDS HEARD OF MY ANTARCTIC TRIP, AND CALLED TO HELP ME PACK MY GRIP.
SAID JOSEPH TEAL, I'VE ALWAYS SWORN I'D FLY SOME DAY AROUND CAPE HORN.
"I HOPE THAT YOU'LL HAVE ROOM FOR THESE." TED HANDED ME A PAIR OF SKIS.
"GOOD-BYE, AND WHEN YOU REACH YOUR GOAL, BRING BACK A PIECE OF THE OLD SOUTH POLE!"

Guess Again

12

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. Is Puerto Rico larger in area than Connecticut? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Does the population of Puerto Rico exceed that of Connecticut? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Is "genii" a correct plural of "genius"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Is Hong Kong a British colony? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Does Jericho lie nearer the Dead Sea than to the Sea of Galilee? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. "It was a great pleasure—and I really mean it—to meet your 'walking dictionary,'" said the young woman; "but she could not give me a rhyme for 'silver.'" Is the foregoing sentence correctly punctuated? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Is it true that there were fewer than 50 signers of the Declaration of Independence? (*Yes.... No....*)

8. Are both Zephaniah and Zechariah Old Testament books? (*Yes.... No.....*)

9. Would a pound of floor wax be enough for the floor of a room 10 feet square? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Is it true that goose livers are the principal ingredient of paté de foie gras? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

Vocations
Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Home Picture Puzzle

ONE boy has made money by taking pictures of homes in our locality and having them enlarged. These prints he mounts on cardboard or light wood, and then he uses his circular saw to cut the whole into a picture puzzle. When he shows the housewife what he has done, she is more than likely to be interested enough to buy one for the children to assemble. He does careful work and sees to it that each picture has enough good detail in it to make an interesting put-together picture.—M. C. R.

In Lighter Vein

Overlooked

Howson was showing a friend round his garden. In a corner they came across a flower just opening.

"Ah," enthused the friend. "It's wonderful how a tiny seed becomes such a beautiful flower."

"It is," replied Howson, reflectively. "The sparrows must have missed that one."—*El Paso World News.*

Instant Publicity

"Did you ever do any public speaking?" asked the man in the largest rocker.

"Well," replied the chap on the three-legged stool, "I proposed to a girl in the country over a party line."—*Toronto Globe.*

Ahem!

Minister: "I do wish I could think of some way to make the members of the congregation pay attention to me when I'm preaching."

Son: "Why don't you put the clock right behind the pulpit?"

Dictator

New Typist (following rapid dictation): "Now, Mr. Jones—what did you say between—'Dear Sir' and 'Sincerely Yours'?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Christmas Spirit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wilmington, Ohio

A WOMAN here delights to tell of when she was a very little girl, when a certain small cash gift at the Christmas season became a turning point in her career. It happened this way:

This little girl was one of four children; their mother was a widow and toiled early and late to keep her little brood together. The three oldest children had begged to be allowed to go down town "just to peek in the windows." Finally their mother consented, and off they tripped.

As they went from one brightly lighted window to another, enjoying the dazzling sights, an elderly gentleman who had been watching them stepped up and offered to each of them a shiny new coin. Their joy was unbounded at this unexpected gesture; and they scarcely knew how to express their gratitude to this kind gentleman. "Take it and buy yourselves some Christmas gifts," were his kindly words.

So with their newly acquired fortune, totaling 75 cents, the first person that they thought of was Mother. Hastening into a 10-cent store they made several purchases for her. There was a strand of beads, a handkerchief, and some other small trinkets. Then there was the baby at home—he was not forgotten. Still having a few cents left, they then bought some candy for themselves. How happy they were as they went home that Christmas Eve! They, too, had something to give.

That was many years ago. These children have long since grown to womanhood. And the one who related this story now has affluence. But, said she, "That was the happiest Christmas I have ever known. How I have longed to tell that kind gentleman just what his gift meant to us poor children those many years ago. It changed my whole outlook on life." She added:

"While I have never had the happy privilege of meeting him again, I have tried to repay in the following manner: Every Christmas Eve I go on the street with my purse filled with coins; and whenever I see a poorly clad child looking into the windows, I slip a coin into his hand and wish him a Merry Christmas. And the resulting look of joy and gratitude makes me breathe a prayer of thanksgiving to that unknown friend of long ago."

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEATLE

Old Testament

No. 42

E. From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

Chronological order of the prophets (according to Ussher):

I. Prophets before the Exile:
1. To Ninevah, Jonah, B. C. 862
2. To the ten tribes "Israel,"
Amos, B. C. 787
Hosea, B. C. 785-725
Obadiah, B. C. 887
Joel, B. C. 800
3. To Judah,
Isaiah, B. C. 760-698
Micah, B. C. 750-710
Nahum, B. C. 713
Habakkuk, B. C. 626
Zephaniah, B. C. 630
Jeremiah, B. C. 629-588

II. Prophets during the Exile:
Ezekiel, B. C. 595-574
Daniel, B. C. 607-534

III. Prophets after the Exile:
Haggai, B. C. 520
Zechariah, B. C. 520-518
Malachi, B. C. 397

(To Be Continued Daily)

Guess Again Answers (12)

1. No. The area of Puerto Rico is 3534 sq. mi., and that of Connecticut is 4965 sq. mi.

2. No. The population of Puerto Rico is 1,543,913, and that of Connecticut is 1,655,000.

3. Yes, in the sense of tutelar spirits or deities. "Geniuses," however, is the correct plural for the word in the sense of persons. Geniuses were once supposed to be guided by genii.

4. Yes.

5. Yes. It lies about 7 miles northwest of the Dead Sea, and about 70 miles southwest of the Sea of Galilee.

6. Yes.

7. No. There were 56.

8. Yes.

9. Yes, under ordinary circumstances.

10. Yes.

Service

WE WERE put here to do what service we can, for honour, not for hire—nor is happiness, whether eternal or temporal, the reward that mankind seeks. Happinesses are but his wayside campings; his soul is in the journey; he was born for the struggle; and only tastes life in effort and on condition he is opposed.—*Robert Louis Stevenson.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The American Way

WHERE are those who thought the United States had abandoned a government of laws? Surely those who assumed, like Mr. Stanley Baldwin, that America had become a dictatorship, must now recognize that they were a bit hasty. They reckoned without the Supreme Court. Indeed, they reckoned without the American people's loyalty to constitutional methods. Certainly everyone who values liberty and appreciates the threats of arbitrary government which now assail it all over the world must rejoice in the splendid response of Americans to the AAA decision.

In countries which have neither written constitutions nor the American devotion to checks and balances there must be amazement at the ready acceptance of a decision which destroys a law enacted two and a half years ago, after repeated efforts by both political parties to find effective measures for placing agriculture on a parity with industry and restoring the balance of the national economy. Particularly must Englishmen, accustomed to the rule of a Parliament whose acts are subject neither to presidential nor judicial veto, wonder at this loyalty to the judgment of a divided court.

But the vast majority of Americans not only support the Supreme Court but understand that there are good reasons for doing so. The Constitution did not specifically provide for judicial review of legislative acts. But the best students of the Constitution agree that the framers were familiar with judicial review and plainly intended the judiciary branch to be a check on the legislative and executive branches. Those who now seek by one means or another to deprive the court of power to pass on the constitutionality of what Congress and the President agree upon have a weak case.

We believe the value of a check on such a rush of drastic governmental changes as the depression emergency led the people to support in the last three years, is made the more evident by recent experience. Certainly if the powers exercised by the Federal Government under AAA would lead to a destruction of the federal system —and a majority of the justices so declare —Americans will be glad to have the Supreme Court apply the brakes. Even though Justice Stone in the dissenting opinion holds that such a result would only follow an extreme and unlikely use of legislative power, the very possibility will make most Americans wish to go slow in the extension of federal power.

Undoubtedly this decision will help Americans to recognize again that checks on hasty action have a usefulness not understood in a country such as Britain where restraints of tradition and custom operate so effectively and where it is not necessary to maintain the balance between the various parts of a federal system. Yet if experience with New-Deal legislation confirms the value of keeping within constitutional lines it also teaches the need for adjusting those lines gradually and constitutionally to fit the changing economic structure of the nation.

The AAA decision was far more sweeping than was expected. Adding this restriction on federal use of the taxing power to the very definite strictures of the NRA decision on any extension of federal power under the interstate commerce clause, we get a clear picture of what cannot be done under present interpretations of the present Constitution. It is extremely unlikely that any of the remaining New-Deal legislation will survive Supreme Court tests.

The justices have shown that they will go no further in amending the Constitution by judicial interpretation to permit government to do things never anticipated by the Constitution. It is plain that the court will not sanction any further extension of general federal powers for the control of economic forces; if there is to be any more weighting of federal as against state rights it will have to be done as a forthright amendment by the people. That is the unmistakable meaning of the AAA decision.

What kind of an amendment is possible without destroying state lines, and whether the people, now relieved from the worst of the emergency, will take any steps before another occurs, are the questions of the hour.

Harshness No Help

ARE the chickens coming home to roost? Within the week a storm has broken over the prisons and prison machinery of Massachusetts. The parole board is under attack. Francis J. W. Lanagan, warden of the state prison at Charlestown, bluntly stated at a public hearing that he feared a major outbreak at his prison because of the despair engendered by the uncompromising policies of the parole board. Commissioner of Correction Lyman and Maj. Michael J. Dee, superintendent of the Concord reformatory, concurred.

Yet it was only two years ago that Norfolk Prison Colony and its superintendent, Howard Gill, were under fire for mollycoddling the prisoners. Politicians and newspapers called for sterner measures in dealing with prison inmates. Rehabilitative and enlightened penology were on the rack. There had been episodes at the Norfolk Prison Colony—some prisoners had reveled in their cells on New Year's Eve, some had tunneled under a wall but had been caught; some had radios in their cells.

A program of iron severity was demanded and apparently achieved. Under it, Charlestown Prison has witnessed one of the worst riots in the history of Massachusetts penology; there have been escapes and murders, and now the warden fears a major break. The happenings at Norfolk seem less sensational when contrasted with the more recent reports.

But a likelihood is that much of the criticism of the parole board is politically inspired by those who would expand the area of patronage and graft by ousting the board. If that be the case, the public should mark well the twistings and turnings of politicians. Two years ago the assault on Norfolk was full of angry fulminations against leniency. Today the very methods that the previous attack called for are used as a pretext for assaults on the parole board.

Two conclusions suggested are: When politicians attack a department of government which is being run along relatively scientific lines, it is usually safer to accept the testimony of the trained man. And the weight of evidence indicates that there is more danger to the public in harsh and unyielding penology than in that which is rehabilitative and merciful. During the Norfolk episode, the Monitor argued for faith in modern prison methods. Subsequent events have appeared to justify that position.

Lo, the Wise Eskimo!

NATIVES of Alaska who have petitioned the Territorial Board of Liquor Control at Nome to re-enact a prohibition statute that made it criminal to give liquor to natives, evidently need no classical education to see that *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*—that famous old line about Greeks bearing gifts—applies to anybody offering an Eskimo a free drink.

During a recent half year, says an Associated Press dispatch from Seattle, some 700,000 gallons of beer, wine and hard liquors were consumed in Alaska. The population numbers not more than 60,000, and is chiefly composed of natives, about a quarter of them being illiterate. In other parts of the United States there is a wealth of newspapers and magazines to help on this business with enthusiastic prose and merry pictures of youth and age and a bottle of rum, Yo-ho!; but in Alaska the most available advertisement would seem to be individual induction of the native by way of the free drink. Much can be done that way, for after two years of repeal the petitioning Eskimos observe and declare that "the excessive use of intoxicating liquor by Eskimos and persons of mixed blood is highly demoralizing to the race."

Many persons elsewhere will no doubt think the better of the Eskimo intelligence for this Alaskan expression of *timeo Danaos*. Had the American Indians in general been as suspicious of this gift, it is safe to say that a fair-minded citizen would be able to take more pride in that part of his national history which concerns the aboriginal population.

Progress and Proverbs

WHEN the Rev. George Herbert, poet, author, and acquaintance of Francis Bacon, compiled his "Outlandish Proverbs" (1639), he included the one still common in everyday speech about the inadvisability of stone-throwing by persons who live in glass houses. It has taken a long time to match the glass house of the proverb with a house actually made of that material. Several such houses are now in process of construction.

For some years prior to 1931, it appears, two inventors—Mr. Charles G. Duffy in the United States and Mr. H. P. C. Keuls in the Netherlands—had been working independently at an essential problem in the making of a glass house. It no doubt surprised Mr. Keuls when he crossed the Atlantic with his solution of this problem and met Mr. Duffy, who had just solved it in the same way. Mr. Keuls and Mr. Duffy seem to have been rather nice about it, for instead of discussing priority of invention they formed a partnership out of which comes at last the glass house.

The new material naturally intrigues imagination. One reads enthusiastic prophecy of "whole cities built of glass"; and that "buildings will stand out not like honeycombs of light, as they do now because of their transparent windows and solid walls, but as single blocks. They will gleam like gigantic pearls with a luminescence of their own."

With all respect to the luminescent architectural pearls in prospect, the "honeycombs of light" are not without aesthetic appeal when night falls over a city. But before very long some people, and perhaps more and more, will no doubt be living in glass houses—and what then will happen to the pertinence of the proverb?

Loudspeaker

Book News of the Day

BELOW a certain point, fiction serves a doubtful purpose in setting forth facts. T. S. Stribling in THE SOUND WAGON (New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50) assumes the brass voice of a loudspeaker to blare forth the sound and fury of American politics. He journeyed from city to city, hobnobbed with dog catchers and senators, doubtless sat at the feet of city editors and took dutiful notes on the Senate Munitions hearings and in general did a muckraking job, model 1935.

But he chose fiction for his medium, being a one-time Dumas of the pulps as well as a Pulitzer designate. His characters were set on economic stilts, and their tendency is toward periodic philosophizing to make sure the fiction does not obscure the points which nonfiction would have stated explicitly. The chapters go off like set pieces of fireworks and wind up with a brilliant display of kidnaping and murder, triple-crossing and skulduggery that leaves the book like the final curtain of "Hamlet." The result is rather like a Thomas Benton type of mural done by an ERA artist—crowded to the last inch of canvas with Americana and yet lacking the crook of hat and twist of feature that give it life and meaning.

From the nonfiction point of view, Mr. Stribling has done his reporting admirably. There are the boss politician and his bumbling candidate for Congress; the banker-munitions maker and the gangster who serve each other anonymously through the medium of the politician; a secret invention for mass killing that gets into the hands of Japan, and a noisy sequence of campaignings for office, with the relief of love interest when the pace gets too dizzy. The story is one of dog eat dog, without a redeeming ray.

"People call me a political boss," says the puppet for that type in an aside, "but I have never done anything more than act as a go-between for the financial interests on one hand and the criminal interests on the other." He adds that his function is a responsible one—preserving the form of a democratic government.

One lays the book on the shelf with the feeling that Lincoln Steffens, after all, chose the better method of exposition. For where a reader might doubt whether men can be quite as brazen as Mr. Stribling's characters, he knows that Mr. Steffen's characters are, for they are called by name and photographed at their work. Mr. Stribling's book has neither the penetration that one expects from fiction, nor the clarity and actuality of nonfiction.

S. R. D.

The Man From Pecos

WHERE the mountain forked and made a valley we dropped down to a collection of adobe houses dotted like big ant hills around a filling station.

New Mexico was having its midsummer rains, and the filling station man darted through the drizzle to his gas pump.

"What's the name of this place?" we asked him with that casual tone of one who has come far and has far to go.

"This," said the service station man, "Is Pecos, New Mexico, and if you stayed you'd like it."

His tone made us think he suspected we didn't like it, and he was extolling its merits as we roared off for Santa Fe and points west.

* * *

But I can't forget the Man from Pecos. I can't forget him because I meet him often and wonder about his philosophy.

Once when I met him he was an automobile salesman who showed me Los Angeles from a Hollywood hillside. "There it is, brother," he said, "greatest city in the world, bar none."

Another time he was a lanky cowhand on a Wyoming ranch. "No, the sagebrush hills don't get on your nerves," he snorted, "they get right into your heart and you never want to leave them."

Then again he was an old lady who stopped her rocking chair long enough to whisper in my ear that Decatur was the best town in southwestern Michigan and that I musn't listen to what city folks at Kalamazoo said to the contrary.

Once more I met him across the cash register of an eating place in a treeless hamlet on the plains, a hamlet that—I could believe it or not—had shipped more beans the past year than any other town in Colorado.

* * *

I could have told the Man from Pecos that day, "Mister, this is the first time you've seen me but I've known you a long time.

"You're the fellow that's been telling me about the climate of southern California, the mountains and waterfalls of Oregon and the green timberlands of Washington and Idaho.

"In Honolulu you showed me orange sunsets and turquoise seas. You hung flowers on my shoulders and made me cry and tell you I'd buy a one-way ticket next time.

"You think you're an individual living in Pecos, New Mexico, but you're legion and you live every place I've ever been."

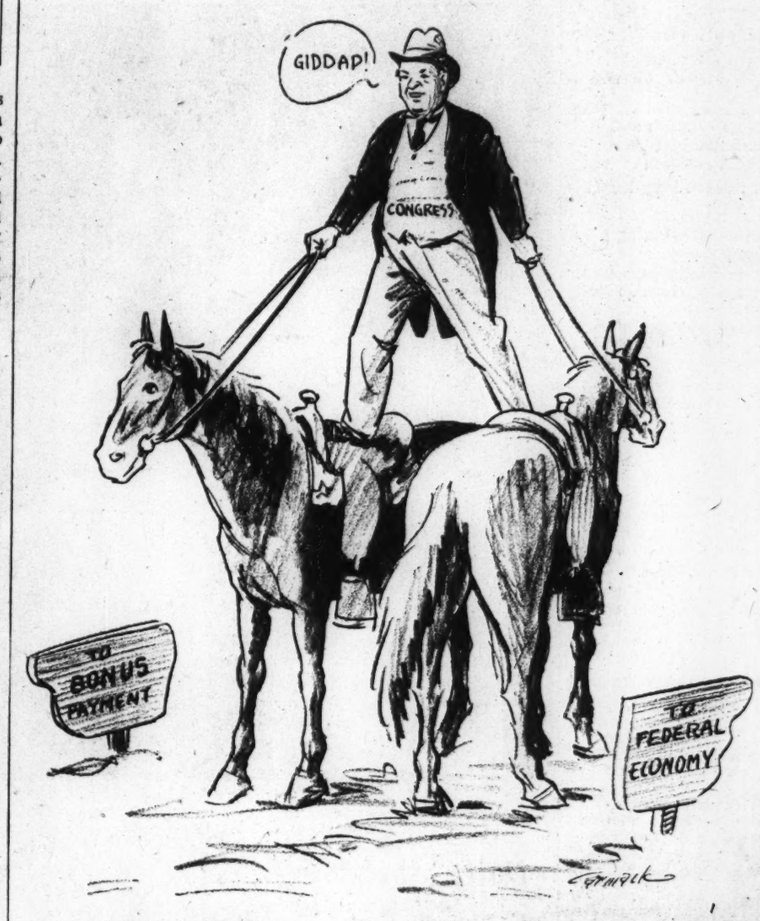
We paused that day, just out of Pecos. There where the road sweeps around to the left and starts to climb out of the valley.

The Man from Pecos was serving another motorist. Probably telling him that if he stayed he'd like it too.

But I'd lost my smile. I knew then that I envied the Man from Pecos.

W. L. S.

A Great Stunt If He Can Do It



Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

On Lake Titicaca

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is interesting to read that Lake Titicaca, "on the roof of the Andes," is to be used to produce electric power. A South American artist, whose name has escaped me, gave an exhibition in Boston many years ago of beautiful paintings that he had made of Lake Titicaca and its shores. According to a legend, the first Inca emerged from this lake. In his poem, "The Ancestors," the Bolivian poet Ricardo Jaimes Freyre says, in lines which may be thus rendered into English:

Lake of the Sun, that near the clouds dost slumber,
Where snows eternal guard thy silent sleep!
Lake of green waters, to the sky uprising
When the winds issue from their caverns deep!

The wandering lord of workmen and of warriors
Was born within thine icy waves of old;
The Inca Manco Capajh, wise, celestial,
Cast his vast shadow on the glaciers cold.

From Tucuman to Quito, Maule to Guayas,
Followed the crowd whose worship he had won;
By plains and forests, mountains, chains and seacoasts,
The Emperors went, the children of the Sun.

The Indian, 'neath the scepter of those rulers,
Patient and calm, magnanimous and brave,
Was like the bee or the industrious beaver;
He was not as a servant or a slave.

It will be very interesting to learn what discoveries may be made when this mysterious lake is more fully explored.

Boston, Mass. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

A Townsend Dialogue

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Father and son had just returned from a meeting of a group advocating the Townsend plan for old-age pensions.

"Now that you have visited our Townsend Club meeting, son, you can see for yourself that they are not down-and-outers, fools, or knaves expecting 'something for nothing.'"

"Yes, father, they are good, honest, self-respecting middle-class people who sincerely believe themselves crusaders for a new economic order—unused resources put to use—stagnant pools of money tapped—jobs for everyone under sixty—dignified recompense for the elderly. A beautiful vision. It fairly dazzles."

"Dazzles?"

"Yes, the vision of a new prosperity seems to numb their critical faculties. How do they know that the Townsend plan will bring prosperity?"

"Now, think, son. Eight million people, each receiving $200 every month—$16,000,000,000 of purchasing power a month. Wouldn't that start the wheels moving and put the idle to work?"

"Yes, if it is a $16,000,000,000 *increase* in purchasing power."

"Of course, that would mean a 10 per cent rise in living costs. (Townsend plan estimate.) But you younger men wouldn't mind that, for you would no longer be afraid of being unable to find work."

"Yes, father, if we got plenty of work, which would follow from an increase in orders, which would result from a $16,000,000,000 increase in purchasing power."

"Oh, but the manufacturers will rush to invest idle money and credit. Increased pay rolls will mean increased purchasing power."

"Yes, again—if the businessmen are first of all convinced that the Townsend plan will bring a $16,000,000,000 increase in purchasing power by which the people can buy their goods."

"But why all these 'ifs,' son?"

"Well, father, take a group of twenty-two people: one over sixty, now employed at $150 a month; one under sixty, unemployed; and twenty persons under sixty, now employed and each receiving $100 a month. Comes the Townsend plan. The elderly man gives the unemployed his job. Result: monthly receipt of $150 transferred from one man to another; no increase in total purchasing power. Moreover, the Townsend plan's 2 per cent transaction tax on business would have the effect (according to their estimate) of a 10 per cent tax on goods bought. From each of the twenty men there is then collected $10, making in all $200. The Townsend agent collects and hands this to the elderly man. Result: the elderly man's individual gain of $200 purchasing power is balanced by an equal loss to the twenty men; that is, there is no increase in the total purchasing power of the group. It would appear that the vision of universal prosperity which makes the Townsenders willing to demand the huge sum of $200 a month rest upon what I would call an 'if' foundation. The prosperity might follow 'if there were an increase in purchasing power.' But—we have seen that the result would be not an increase but a transfer of purchasing power. The $200 will not produce any more orders of food or clothing or other manufactured goods, simply because the Townsend tax collecting agents take it from Junior and give it to Senior."

"I understand. Prosperity comes as we find an orderly way of tapping the resources of idle money. Perhaps the Townsend plan would indirectly tap and deplete the small savings accounts of the married man under sixty years of age who really needs these savings to buy shoes for his children. But I do not see that the Townsend plan would appreciably tap the real source of new purchasing power, namely, the mountain of money awaiting the opportunity for safe investment—to say nothing about the ten times greater bank credits which could be built upon this money. I must read again that article on bank credit in The Christian Science Monitor of June 12."

"In short, father, the Townsend agitation may lead to some kind of an adequate old-age pension, but the fact remains that the plan would fail as an agent of recovery. No doubt, I should become quite unpopular were I to even hint to my Townsend friends that they were only dreaming; I can only hope that somehow their zeal will be so directed that they will put under their vision of universal prosperity a foundation of logical and practical methods of gaining this much-to-be-desired result."

"And as for us, son, we should pray not that God would bless this or that human plan of recovery, but that our eyes may be opened to behold God's plan of prosperity."

Chestnut Hill, Mass. ROYAL S. WEYMOUTH

"The Other Wise Man"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some time ago there appeared on the Editorial Page of the Monitor a review of a biography of Dr Henry van Dyke. It brought to my memory an incident which may be of interest.

During my freshman year at the University of Pennsylvania in 1906 and 1907, I was a resident in University House, a social settlement house operated by the Christian Association of the university.

As a usual thing, we had a Sunday afternoon tea for the residents of the house, which was generally attended by some outstanding visitor, and on one of these afternoon teas Dr. van Dyke was our visitor. He was quite interested in our work, and asked me at length about it, eventually asking me how I took care of the children on Sunday evenings. I told him that was one of our problems, and explained to him something of what I tried to do. With a friendly twinkle in his eye, he said to me, "How would you like to have me care for your children tonight?" and I told him that that would be fine.

There was a gathering of children that evening of all ages from little tots up to young men and women full of youthful spirits, a rather noisy and boisterous crowd.

He mounted the platform, was briefly introduced by the head resident, and began to talk to them in so charming and in so loving a way that it seemed instantly the whole audience gave him their deepest attention. He told them the story of "The Other Wise Man," and so made that story live that the whole crowd of young people held on to his every word with deepest interest. One could have literally heard a pin drop. There was no boisterousness or disorder of any sort, which was a remarkable experience for us all, a tribute to his marvelous love and sympathy and his deep understanding of the human feelings of his fellow man.

The evening passed before we knew it and left such an impression upon me that I often picture Henry van Dyke standing before that crowd of street urchins and ragamuffins and holding them spellbound while he unfolded to them the wonders of that beautiful Syrian legend of "The Other Wise Man."

Cleveland, Ohio ARTHUR W. MARRIOTT 2D.

Egyptian Police and the Rioters

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am sorry to see a misrepresentation of facts in the Monitor. In a recent issue, "The World's Day" said, "Several fatalities had resulted from British rifles in previous rioting. Native police were ordered by Premier Nissim to avoid injuring the students who formed most of the demonstrators. Hence only minor incidents occurred."

The above implies that British troops or British police (there is no such force in Egypt) were used in dealing with the rioters. This is entirely false. There are only a few British officers and policemen in the Egyptian police force to stabilize it.

At that time the anti-British agitation had been so fomented that the students picked out any British faces in the police force as their special target, though very many purely Egyptian police were also injured.

Alexandria, Egypt G. H. DEMPSTER

The Wide Horizon

Government by Law

Excerpts from an article in Foreign Affairs, January, 1936.

By C. H. McIlwain
Eaton Professor of the Science of Government in Harvard University

[First of Two Articles]

THE one great issue that overshadows all others in the distracted world today is the issue between constitutionalism and arbitrary government. The most fundamental difference is not between monarchy and democracy, nor even between capitalism and Socialism or Communism, tremendous as these differences are. For even in any socialistic or communistic regime, as now in every bourgeois democracy, there will be rights to be preserved and protected.

Deeper than the problem whether we shall have a capitalistic system or some other enshrined in our law lies the question whether we shall be ruled by law at all, or only by arbitrary will. . . .

The agitator for a Communist revolution, like the capitalist, is in danger of forgetting that law does something more than merely protect vested rights of property: in capitalistic states it is law alone that leaves the agitator free to preach capital's overthrow. If, then, we give an economic definition to conservatism and fo radicalism, as is commonly done, it is not legitimate to identify constitutionalism with either.

Under an arbitrary government, the radical agitator is as likely to find himself in a concentration camp as the capitalist, and under those arbitrary governments which are now Fascist it is he oftener than anyone else who feels the brunt of government by arbitrary will.

* * *

The problem of constitutionalism, then, is everybody's problem whatever economic or social system he may prefer. It is law alone that gives protection to rights of any kind in any individual, personal as well as proprietary, whatever form the state may take and whatever the nature of social control.

In this world struggle between arbitrary will and settled law, it is true that liberalism and democracy are deeply involved. The triumph of will over law must mean the end of both. But our present crisis is not merely the crisis of liberalism or of democracy; it is a struggle for every human right against despotism. . . .

Reformers are naturally irritated when comprehensive plans of social betterment are . . . wrecked . . . on the rocks of mere legalism; but in their irritation they may be overlooking what the alternative means. Government without or beyond law is despotism, and it is none the less despotism because it is benevolent. . . .

The only alternative to despotism is constitutionalism. Call this mere legalism if you will, and admit to the full the unfortunate obstructive delays that legalism sometimes involves. But let us not close our eyes to the alternatives. We must choose one or the other. . . .

* * *

Democracy on a great scale is a relatively new thing in the world. It has not yet reached its two hundredth birthday. Practically no great statesman or political theorist ever had a good word to say for it before the French Revolution. Its vogue began with that revolution, yet it now seems to many to have failed in its first great test; they are tempted to throw it over for an older and more effective form of state organization, for a despotism which they pray may be benevolent. To some of these men one proof of the failure of liberalism, democracy, and even constitutionalism lies in the social dislocation which has followed the great war; to others liberalism and democracy are unacceptable because they were unable to avert the war itself.

On any other basis than this it is hard to account for the acquiescence of thousands if not millions of intelligent and liberal men in many recent acts and policies, unspeakably arbitrary and oppressive in character, on the part of their national governments. Faced with the hateful alternatives of disorder or despotism, they have chosen the latter as the lesser evil. It is not the first time in the history of the West. . . .

* * *

The causes of these things did not arise suddenly in 1918 or in 1914. The crisis of the war and its aftermath of dislocation undoubtedly brought them to an issue, but their true causes are older, deeper, and more lasting. It is plain that if democracy is to persist it must become more effective and less corrupt than it has been for a long time past. Those who believe its feebleness and graft are only incidental and not essential must lose their case if they are unable to point to some means of purging these evils short of revolution or despotism. For purged they must be. . . .

A student of history may be warranted in thinking that in the past, weakness has probably caused the fall of more governments than wickedness. . . .

In times of disorder, men care more for order than for liberty. In this respect the transition from fifteenth to sixteenth-century Europe seems to show a parallel to conditions existent today in at least some European nations. . . .

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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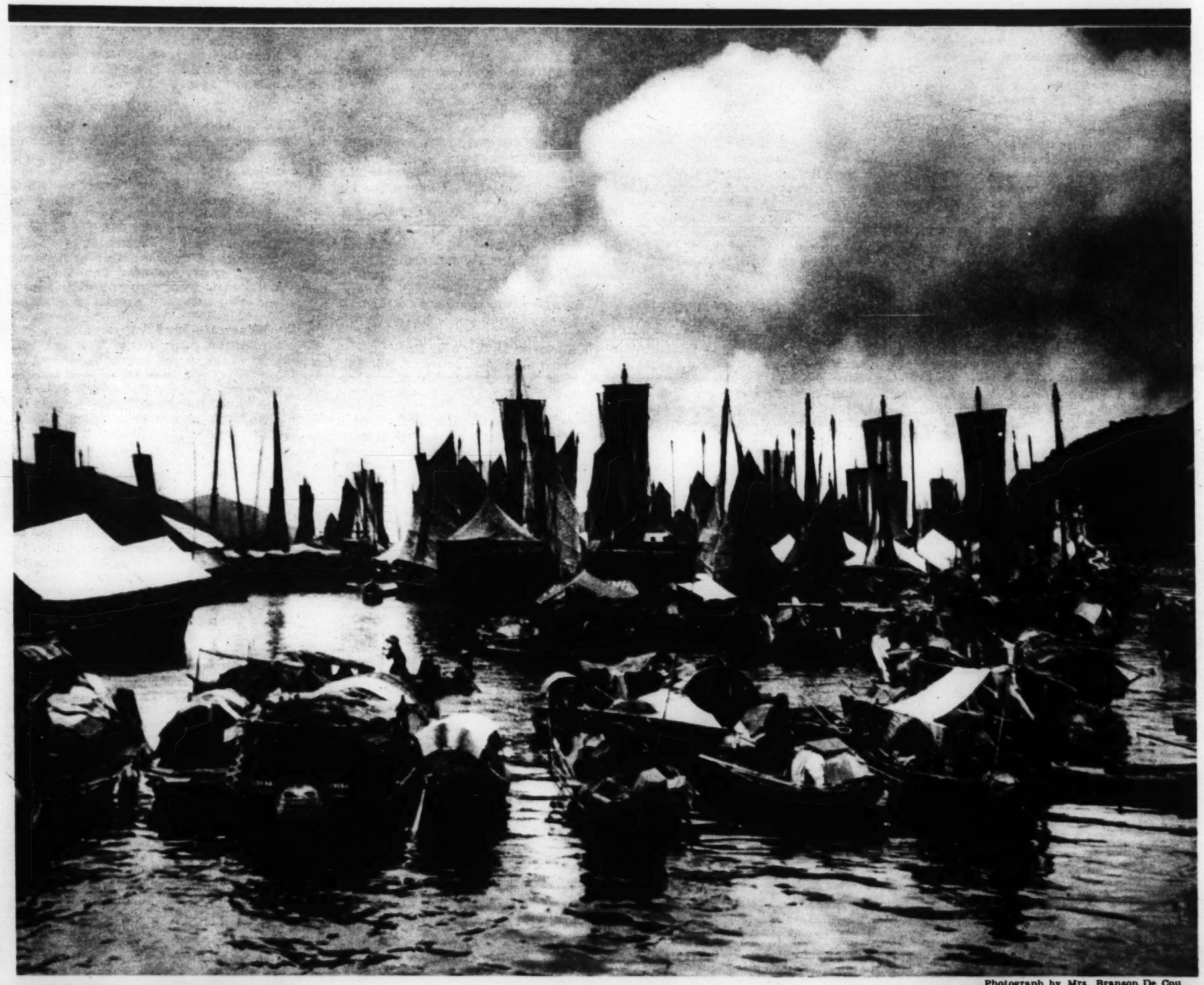


Photograph by Mrs. Branson De Cou

Eyes Toward Asia

By Erwin D. Canham

THERE ARE TWO international crises in the world today. The first is in the Mediterranean, and upon it the anxious attention of every responsible world citizen is focused. In the United States, which sometimes tries to cut itself aloof from such crises, there is very close and preoccupied study given to the Mediterranean problem. Nobody can deny that President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, have steered a co-operative and constructive course between Geneva and London and Rome, trying, as hard as it is within the sole executive authority of the American Government to try, to keep the nation from involvement.

The second crisis is being enacted on the other side of the globe. With precise timing, just as in the Manchurian invasion of 1931, the Japanese Army is making its way farther and farther into areas formerly under Chinese or associated sovereignty. The progress of the army, and of diplomatic control exerted along with the army, has been curiously, almost incomprehensibly, spasmodic.

When I was in Shanghai in November, the only question about the establishment of a Japanese-controlled autonomous state in North China was whether it should be proclaimed on a Wednesday or on a Friday. In fact, the state was not proclaimed by Christmas Day. There had been a puzzling hitch in the usually smooth timetable.

Why?

In Shanghai and Tokyo and Hong Kong they did not have a very satisfactory explanation. The best they could say was that "the British must have spoken pretty sharply to the Japanese." All that happened openly was the issuance of mildly worded statements, at almost the same time from Washington and London, expressing concern at the course of events in North China. Behind the scenes, as they guessed in Tokyo and Shanghai, there must have been a much more sharply expressed protest. But nobody pretended to know positively if this were the fact.

Anyway, the crisis in China was simply protracted by this apparent hitch in Japanese plans. The pressure on North China continued, though not with so immediately tangible an objective as a full-fledged and comprehensive autonomous state. The objective, indeed, was not expressed very clearly at all. And the focus shifted to the Mongolian frontier, the pressure directed for a time against Russian-controlled areas, instead of Chinese.

These are only a few of the complications which surround the elaborate drama being enacted in Asia. It seems to the westerner rather like the Chinese theater itself, with its interminable performances, its incomprehensible plot—except in snatches—and the weird falsetto cries of its actors, the mad behavior of the orchestra leader, the disinterested attention of the audience, which chats and gossips and munches watermelon seeds.

The American public, if it is in the theater at all, is certainly very intent upon its watermelon seeds. The newspapers give some prominence to the baffling Chinese story—long front-page accounts appear in every metropolitan journal—but it is to be seriously

questioned whether many readers actually read beyond the first paragraph or two of such daily stories. Americans, perhaps, have the general impression that Japan is again on the march, but they are interested only when some much more trivial story, such as Senator Key Pittman's burst of anti-Japanese jingoism in Las Vegas, snatches the headlines.

Yet the crisis continues. What is the present American policy? It may be defined as follows:

1. The construction of a big navy and a bigger air force, supplemented by bases of operation on the Pacific Coast, in Alaska, and with experimental outposts in the Aleutian Islands. Concurrently, increases in the Hawaiian and Canal Zone forces and equipment.
2. A diplomatic policy of watchful waiting, legalistically based on the existing Far Eastern treaties. Waiting, while Japan has plenty of rope; watchful, to see whether the increasing burden Japan is assuming financially may not prove too onerous, may cause a recession.
3. Willingness to consider co-operation with Great Britain on any Far Eastern policy in which London is willing to go first, based on the belief that the United States has taken odium in the Far East much too often when it is really British interests that are concerned.

This may be described as the State Department Far Eastern policy.

In addition, there are congressional policies. One product of Capitol Hill is the silver purchase program, which produced turmoil in China, and finally ended in a Chinese attempt to manage currency. This attempt proved very difficult, met with sabotage, and is interesting chiefly because it is one stage in a British attempt to re-establish financial control in China. Another congressional policy is Philippine independence, springing from a desire for tariff protection by sugar growers, animal and vegetable oil interests, and labor. This policy has undeniably added greatly to present Far Eastern unrest, and caused the United States to "lose face" (if it had any more face to lose, after all our years of wandering in the caverns of Pacific policy).

There is a further incipient stage of policy which should not be forgotten: Cordell Hull's continual economic reasonableness, reflected in such things as the much-abused "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan, by which that country voluntarily promised to limit its exports of cotton textiles to the Philippines.

It often is asserted that the United States does not have a Far Eastern policy at all. I believe this charge is unfair to the Administration and its State Department. The program of naval and air expansion certainly is the most tangible and expressive kind of policy. It may not be sensible or enlightened, but it is policy. Moreover, I believe it is supported by a very great majority of Congress, whose members in turn feel they are expressing the convictions of their electors.

* * *

I sat (rather indignantly) not very long ago in Honolulu, and listened to the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House make the most extravagant commitments to a big navy. Now, Messrs. Garner and Byrns are acute politicians, able men whose views are closely keyed to what they think the people want. So, for that matter, are President Roosevelt's, and he is the prime sponsor of the big navy program. Oddly enough, he has made an effort—and partly succeeded—to hold the hands of peace groups, church organizations and the like at the very moment that he was approving great increases in the armed forces. I recall many "peace" delegations who have come here to Washington, gone to the White House—sometimes in delicious secrecy, of an evening—and left feeling that Mr. Roosevelt was the finest fellow in the world, and a pacifist at heart. Of course, the fact is that President Roosevelt believes firmly in a big navy at the present juncture of world history, and has done his best to promote it from the first day he entered the executive mansion.

There are two or three ways of looking at the present policy of navalism—plus the new and transcendant element of aircraft—as applied to the Pacific. One, that which is held by most officials in Washington, contends that a nation's power in the world for good depends upon its prestige, which in turn hinges largely upon its physical, armed strength. Thus, even though the United States wishes to talk frankly with Japan about problems in the Pacific, or would like to negotiate realistic revisions of the Pacific treaties, or re-examine the Manchoukuo problem, these people declare that the essential first step is to have a powerful navy and air force.

* * *

Another group says: "Talk with Japan first, work out naval strength in co-operation with Japan, instead of making a fake effort at agreement, doomed to failure like the present conference in London. Partially meet the Japanese viewpoint, reach a compromise, and then you will have genuinely stabilized peace in the Pacific. If you do not, you are simply heading into an old-style naval race, a race which, as in the last several centuries, is bound to end in war."

Others, not altogether disagreeing with either of these opposed groups, would approve some, at least, of the present military expansion if it were matched by a sincere attempt to effect a meeting of minds with Japan. But there is no diplomatic work toward this objective being done, and none in sight ahead.

Meanwhile, the vital third year of the Roosevelt Administration is almost ended, and the fourth year about to begin: the period in which no constructive work in the foreign field is likely to be done. For one thing, a President under such circumstances feels reluctant to commit the country until he has been re-elected, and as a candidate he is hesitant to set up any new targets at which his opponents can shoot. If Mr. Roosevelt were re-elected, or if a Republican opponent should win, the slates will be clean for a new effort, but not until then.

Toward the Far Eastern crisis, therefore, the United States is now turning a blank stare. What are the effects in Asia? Japan is, it seemed to me in my few days in Tokyo toward the end of 1935, very seriously impressed by the American naval and air program, and convinced when it hears speeches about a "preventive war," like that by Senator Pittman, that the United States has hostile intentions. At the same time, Japanese analysts consider that Uncle Sam shows a colossal ineptitude about the business.

"Why?" these men say. "Why does the United States do such things as give up the Philippines, with their resources, and their military foothold in this part of the world? We can't understand. And why doesn't the United States push its understanding with Britain further; why pick a quarrel with Soviet Russia? That is all very bad business if you are really anxious to fight with us."

Like most foreigners, these Japanese have concluded that democracy in the United States, as well as its public men, are so addled as to make realistic policy impossible.

A scarcely less tolerant view is held by British and Americans in the Far East. The British, who have never been able to comprehend the vagaries of American policy, have simply added another eighth of an inch to the elevation of their eyebrows. The Americans grind their good, empire-building teeth, and wish *they* had control of affairs in Washington.

Meanwhile, lone voices crying in the wilderness—such as the Monitor's plan "For Peace in the Pacific"—make their temporary impression upon a selected corner of public opinion and pass into the limbo of good ideas which can always be resuscitated—when there is a market for good ideas again.

* * *

The real problem, it would seem, is to attack the defects of the present Far Eastern policy piecemeal. Thus, people who are really interested in stability and justice in Asia might throw all their weight behind a move to repeal, wipe out and tear from the record the stupid and iniquitous silver purchase plan. This holdup by the senators from silver states was far more successful than it had any right to be, and, of course, the united bloc of senators will be a powerful force in the Congress just convened, but aroused public opinion can scatter them.

A similar display of vigor from all the people who are sincerely convinced that our present Philippine policy is mistaken—and they include most of the responsible leaders in both houses of Congress, as well as a great majority of the nation's newspapers, if my reading is at all representative—would speedily produce adjustment of the Independence Act which probably would be satisfactory to Philippine and American opinion alike.

Moreover, continued aggressive statement of their views by the opponents of navalism and of overweening expansion of the air forces, would appeal to the everlasting taxpayer, and might hold in some check this session's otherwise overwhelming expenditures for armaments. Indeed, it has long been time for opponents of jingoism to give voice even half as heartily and effectively as the jingos themselves.

* * *

Elimination of the silver purchase plan, rectification in a statesmanlike way of the Philippine future, a curb on armaments building, would be enormous progress toward a constructive and honestly American Far Eastern policy. The remaining chief step, which is to enter into a frank talk on brass tacks with Japan, might be more difficult. But in the hands of Cordell Hull, who already understands that Japanese-American relations in the future are dependent upon the vital link of mutual trade, such negotiations ought to be fruitful.

Such is the prospect for drafting, at long last, an American policy in the Far East to supplement or to replace the present rattling of incipient sabers—and airplane propellers—as they are rushed into production in the nation's factories. Watchful waiting, with one hand on the sword hilt, can be replaced by constructive thinking, if only constructive thinkers will get busy. Let them bite off no more than they can chew. Why not start with silver?

WHERE EAST AND WEST APPEAR TO HAVE MET Photo, Mrs. Branson De Cou

A Large Modern Department Store on Nanking Road in Shanghai Bedecks Its Facade With Multicolored Banners, in the Chinese Manner, to Attract Passers-by. The Men on the Ladders Are Just Finishing Gilding the Letters of the Signs. Where the Chinese Are Smooth-Faced, the Sikh Policeman, on Duty Near the Corner, Commands Respect Because of His Beard and His Size. Two Chinese "Gentlemen," Indicated by Their Robes, Are Crossing the Street at the Right.

In the Service of Others

That Makes for Joyous Living, Says Roberta Campbell Lawson, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Who Shares With Her Indian Forebears a Love for Blazing New Trails

By Marguerite Drennen

WHAT IS "LOVE OF LIFE"—and how does one acquire this triumphant human attribute which transforms dull existence into radiant living? . . . Wise theoretical answers, I knew, were to be found in tomes, ancient and modern, or ruggedly in Jack London's poetic tales of the Yukon. Even more convincing, I thought, would be the everyday experience of someone here among us who, in spite of tumultuous times, lives fully and loves life for what it *is* and *offers*. I knew of one—a woman whose days are as bright as they are busy. And so I would take my question to her — Roberta Campbell Lawson, who is president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

But just where to find her? When one loves life and swings whole-heartedly into it, circumstance and opportunity meet at the crossroads, join hands, and journey into a timely Jericho together.

Would she be broadcasting over a national hookup in the East, organizing a girls' club in the West, sitting in on a bank directors' meeting or attending a session of the university trustees in Oklahoma, defending the woman's record for tarpon fishing down in Port Aransas, Texas, teaching her youthful grandson to swim at some lake, or pouring tea in one state or another to warm up the interest in the local community chest?

Would she be "in conference" with Mrs. Roosevelt's committee on human needs, serving as an administrator of the Will Rogers charity fund, or trudging a sage-grown desert filling her pockets with arrowheads? Might she have stolen away to her quiet haunts to add a few colorful pages to her book, to compose another primitive and appealing Indian chant, or to catalogue the treasures of her own famous Indian museum? Was she golfing in Phoenix, working as a partner with her son in the Lawson Petroleum Company, or off on her mount finding her own trails in wide-open spaces? Was she keeping open house in her hospitable home in Tulsa, or driving her own car across country in a series of district conferences? Had she, perhaps, been delegated to a second Pan Pacific council in Honolulu, or might she again be delighting a Czechoslovakian audience on the Continent with a lecture-concert of her own compositions?

* * *

But it was November of a significant season, so I felt confident in calling her office. Mrs. Lawson was in. An hour later, her cordial secretary led the way through corridors filled with hushed busyness. I found her pausing for a moment to reread an anniversary telegram from an adoring only son.

"'Love of life'?" she repeated in her engaging and thoughtful manner, "I don't quite know—except that I feel it intensely—an impelling force—a persistent satisfaction. To love life—all of it—is to welcome the dawn for the possibilities each new day brings. There is never a day so dull but that it can be made bright through service."

The reply came in terms of service to others. That is typical of Roberta Campbell Lawson. In more than thirty years of service she has advanced, step by step, from leadership in a club of four girls in a village of Indian Territory ten miles from a railroad, to the command of the largest women's organization in the world. To be so widely and so closely associated with human beings is to experience the values both to the giver and to the recipient of service.

"People travel the earth in search of 'love of life,'" continued Mrs. Lawson, "only to learn that *where they are* or *what they have* is unimportant compared to *whom they are with* and *how tolerantly they understand each other*. The joy they have sailed the Seven Seas to find can only grow within themselves."

"No, it isn't a virtue or a talent, and it isn't acquired through station, wealth, or a college degree. But an attitude toward life that is developed through a special sort of training and self-training as a part of 'education for living.' If it begins in the very early years, it imparts faith, self-forgetfulness, and appreciation—qualities that enrich our everyday life."

We sat, that late morning, in the apartment reserved for the Federation's president at general headquarters in Washington—high walls of pinkish sunshine and long draperies of bluish sea—where Mrs. Lawson has her private desk and where she sleeps in a window recess, because she likes to see the stars at night, and the sky when she first awakens. There is a balcony, too, where she often steps out—"to watch and listen to — nothing, — the changing moods of nature, perhaps, or the special appeal at twilight. If we can just stop and listen a moment," she says, "there is always a message for us."

She is tall, very erect, with exceeding grace of movement. Her wide, dark eyes have mirthful high lights in them, and within the fine contour of her face lie the clear-cut planes of nobility and strength. As if to complete a regal presence, her head is "crowned with a coronet of midnight black braids."

* * *

She wore a tailored suit of dark blue, with a matching blouse scattered over with field flowers, and no one else would have thought to appliqué bright red poppies over the daisies, exclusively, on the lapels. As we talked on, gentle, smiling, fleet assistants moved in and out to receive soft-spoken instructions that seemed not to disturb a reminiscent trend of thought.

She had an Indian grandfather to whom she was devoted from earliest childhood—last tribal chief of the Delawares, the Rev. Charles Journeycake, a very great man among his people. It was he who negotiated the land deals for the Tribe and he, again, who won their mass conversion to the Christian religion. At his knee she learned the legends and chants which she was later to bring to others by way of the concert stage, her books, and compositions of Indian music. From him, too, she learned to love the call of outdoor sounds, and the tang of sagebrush and pine. And the power of faith, and of "hearthstone friendships"—". . . for these roads that are 'away ahead' will stay with me through this life," reads the psalm in the tribal sign language, "and afterward I will go to live in the 'Big Tepee' and sit down with the Shepherd Chief forever."

Still too young to grasp their full meaning, she felt a deep reverence for her grandfather's appealing sermons. One day, a little girl became restless in church, stepped away from her mother, and began playing up and down the aisle. The chief's granddaughter, who was no older than the other child, could stand it no longer, so, slipping from her pew, walked straight to the little mischief-maker and slapped her soundly. Then she returned to her pew without so much as batting an eye.

But soon she came to feel that everyone within reach was entitled to share the benefits of her grandfather's wonderful teachings, and did everything she could think of to make this possible. Returning from a shopping trip to Kansas City one day, wearing her new cloth-top patent-leather shoes in latest eastern fashion, the carriage passed some roadside campers. Telling the others to drive on, she got out to extend the invitation. The woman had no shoes. It was a woe quickly remedied —and Roberta picked her way home in her stockings. "The shoes would have been discarded years ago," she said, "but the contentment that grew in that woman's face as she listened, Sunday after Sunday, still remains with me—a glowing incentive."

And then her father, J. E. Campbell,

MRS. ROBERTA CAMPBELL LAWSON
President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in Her Washington Home. The Photograph on the Desk Is of Mrs. Lawson's Grandson and His Mother.

in his Virginian manner, was intensely interested in making other people happy. Pioneering from Winchester to the Indian country, he fell in love with the Indian princess, married her, and built up a prosperous mercantile and cattle business at Alluwe, "a fertile Garden of Eden" in the Verdegris Valley, where the little Roberta was born.

She remembers her childhood at a place where guests were always made welcome. There was a little schoolhouse down in the yard, with extra seats for friends, and a tutor to preside over the lessons; a tennis court and "ponies." Up at the house were books, paintings, musical instruments, toys, games, bicycles, and an elastic larder—merriment in plenty for all who came. It was here, after returning from seminary and college, that she formed her first club "to promote friendship and culture"—the four members faring forth on horseback.

* * *

And when she married Eugene B. Lawson, pioneering from Kentucky, and settled at Nowata, she didn't forget her old friends, but kept on making new ones, although the brand of hospitality was the same. And she didn't drop her club interest, but instead became the first president of the first federated club in the Territory, finding a way to serve other social and economic organizations as well. Because Nowata was a city and she thought women, too, ought to know how to be useful citizens, she took a keen interest in civic affairs.

It was when she was working with the Y. W. C. A. in Nowata that a friend remarked, "I don't see why you spend all your time over the girls when your own child is a boy." "Because," she replied, "some day my son is going to bring me a daughter—perhaps any one of these. Women are mothers of men, and men rise according to the demands of women. When we serve women, we serve all mankind."

Tulsa—where they moved after oil came—was an educational and business center, and again her opportunities for service and friendships expanded. The beautiful Lawson home has become an Oklahoma tradition in hospitality.

And so grew her museum, now said to be the finest private collection of Indian relics in the world—a classified and catalogued museum of tribal belongings from the Mound Builders down to the present.

"Life is more than meat and drink," says Mrs. Lawson, "more than a finished animality. The good in mankind cries out for liberation and freedom from the shadows of doubt and falsisms. Faith, strong faith, must banish this spirit of discontent, of faultfinding and subterfuge which comes stealing into the heart of American home life.

"If we couldn't serve humanity, what would be the use? Women are the natural guardians of the home, and have learned the art of mingling. By getting in touch with homes—all sorts of people—we can learn what they want that can be reduced to a common need. Life is meant to be progressive."

Progressive? I thought of the purpose of the club back in Alluwe—a steadfast purpose which progressed beyond the little group to merge in an ever-widening circle which includes half mankind. As president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, she leads 2,000,000 women who are devoting their energies to "the enrichment of life through a better adjustment of human relations" the world over.

"Link the hearthstones of the world together," reads the latest message from headquarters, "only by *'hearthstone acquaintanceships'* can we understand the other nations and arrive at our common goal."

An hour had revealed a pattern of living which could bring peace and prosperity to the world—for her incentive is *faith*, her secret of progress is *steady purpose*, her goal is *service*, and her reward is *love of life*.

Procedure in Parliament

For 600 Years the Houses Have Met in Westminster to Conduct a Nation's Business, and in That Period Custom Has Exerted an Influence on Many Things

By Ernest H. Rann

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, BESIDE THE THAMES © Fox Photos

The Ancient Structures, So Linked With the History of Britain, Are Constantly Undergoing Repairs, as the Framework on the River Side Indicates. Big Ben Points at 11 o'Clock of a Fine Morning.

A STEEL SCAFFOLDING is surrounding each part of the British Houses of Parliament in turn, for the acids of the London atmosphere have crumbled the stonework, and repairs at the cost of £1,000,000 are necessary. The work may take another 10 years to complete, but that is little in the life of an institution more than 600 years old.

Sometimes the finger of scorn is pointed at the crumbling stonework of the Parliament fabric. But the British Parliament itself still goes on, clinging with tenacity to its old customs and showing here and there, by a little alteration in method and procedure, that it is responsive to the currents of the changing world outside.

It is not generally known that the Houses of Parliament are part of the Royal Palace of Westminster, which has occupied its present site for 1000 years. In the great hall the Norman, William Rufus, son of the Conqueror, kept his Christmas feast, and here, in a rebuilt great hall, still spanned by its 600-year-old timber roof, Charles Stuart stood on trial for his life, and Warren Hastings was impeached for alleged malpractices in India. Members still hang their coats and hats in the cloisters of the old Palace building; and they may have their children christened, and the Lord Chancellor may be married, in the Chapel of the Crypt, a low, vaulted structure dating from 1292.

But for the most part they live and move and have their legislative being in the magnificent Gothic building which Sir Charles Barry erected after a disastrous fire had destroyed the old one, just 100 years ago. Barry's Parliament house cost £3,000,000, it contains 1100 rooms, and 18 separate suites for the residence of the Speaker and other Parliamentary officials.

* * *

Tuesday is usually chosen for the meeting of a new Parliament, as meeting on the previous day might involve traveling on Sunday, which to the "unco guid" among the Scottish members might be supposed to be anathema. Parliament believed in hard work in those far-off days. More than once the Commonwealth Parliament sat at 6 in the morning—the usual hour was 8—and any member missing the opening prayers was fined a shilling. Three o'clock was thought "shamefully late" in the reign of the Georges, and when, in addition, Sir Robert Walpole refused to sit on Saturdays for the sake of his hunting, it was thought that the end of Parliamentary government had come. Only at times of national crisis has a Sunday sitting been held. In these days the hour of meeting is 2:45 in the afternoon, except on Fridays, when the House meets in the morning so as to enable members to get away in the early afternoon for the week end.

Fifty years ago the number of questions on the Order Paper was about a dozen; today, it frequently contains 150, on all questions under the sun, literally "from ships and shoes and sealing wax," to "cabbages and kings."

There used to be an adjournment, while the Speaker had his "chop," very often a pretty substantial meal, but from beginning to end now the debate goes on, although for appearance sake the "dinner hour" stretches from 7 to 10, during which the Prime Minister or any other eminent Parliamentarian carefully refrains from speaking, and lesser members are left to talk at length to show that they have the interests of their constituents at heart.

These are not the times of long speeches or all-night sittings, save on rare occasions, and never again may we expect the House to repeat its performance in 1881, when it was discussing an Irish coercion bill, and sat consecutively for 53½ hours. No longer does the right honorable member, the Leader of the Opposition, rise at 11 o'clock and pound the Government for two hours; no longer does the Prime Minister pour forth his rolling periods for another two hours, and the House adjourn as the dawn is breaking. The 11 o'clock rule for shutting down has put a stop to all that parliamentary nonsense, and legislation is all the quicker and perhaps better for it.

Obstruction was part of the game, in the bad old days, especially when the Irish Nationalist Party was in full force, and on one occasion a Mr. Biggar saw fit to deliver an oration five hours long, to an audience at certain periods numbering no more than half a dozen. The Speaker protested that he could not hear. "Very well, sir," replied the imperturbable Biggar, "I will come nearer," and the rest of the speech was made from a point close to the Speaker's chair.

Such a proceeding would not be tolerated nowadays, and it may be doubted if the House would listen patiently to William Ewart Gladstone delivering a five-hour speech on the Budget, as was his wont. The House wants something sharp and bright, and is ready to sacrifice literary allusions, and especially the classics, to gain that end. The quality of the speeches loses in grace by their less preparation; but the "business done" is increased immensely in quantity. It had to be, if the Parliamentary machine was not to become hopelessly clogged.

* * *

One of the most striking features of the Parliament building is the Victoria Tower—not the Clock Tower, popularly known as "Big Ben"—the entrance of which is reserved for King George when he comes to open Parliament in person.

Long before the King rolls down in his state coach, the Yeomen of the Guard—not the miscalled warders of the Tower of London—have searched the vaults, as they have done ever since Guy Fawkes would have blown King James and his Parliament skyhigh. The directions for the search were drawn up more than 300 years ago, but they are still followed to the very letter. No newspaperman is allowed to be present; and against the press photographer there is an even stronger bar. It is provided that lanterns be supplied to the searchers, and this is done, but the old orders mentioned nothing about matches, and today "lanterns" only, not lighted lanterns, are carried by the Yeomen.

Donning his royal robes, and assuming his glittering, ponderous crown, the King seats himself on the throne of the House of Lords, an apartment which Beaconsfield appropriately dubbed the "gilded chamber." It is His Majesty's will that the Commons shall be present, and "Black Rod" is sent to bring them to the royal presence. Clad in court dress and carrying his emblem of office—a short ebony rod tipped with gold—Black Rod walks slowly up the floor of the Commons and delivers the royal command.

Do the members rise to their feet when the representative of royalty appears? Some of them do—young and inexperienced M.P.'s—but the older ones tell them to sit down and to stand only when Mr. Speaker walks in or out of the Chamber, or when a "message" from the King is being read. On such occasions, as, for instance, on the expression of the King's approval of the member elected as Speaker, Black Rod, instead of being allowed to walk boldly into the Chamber, finds the door of the Commons locked in his face by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and he has to knock humbly and ask for admission.

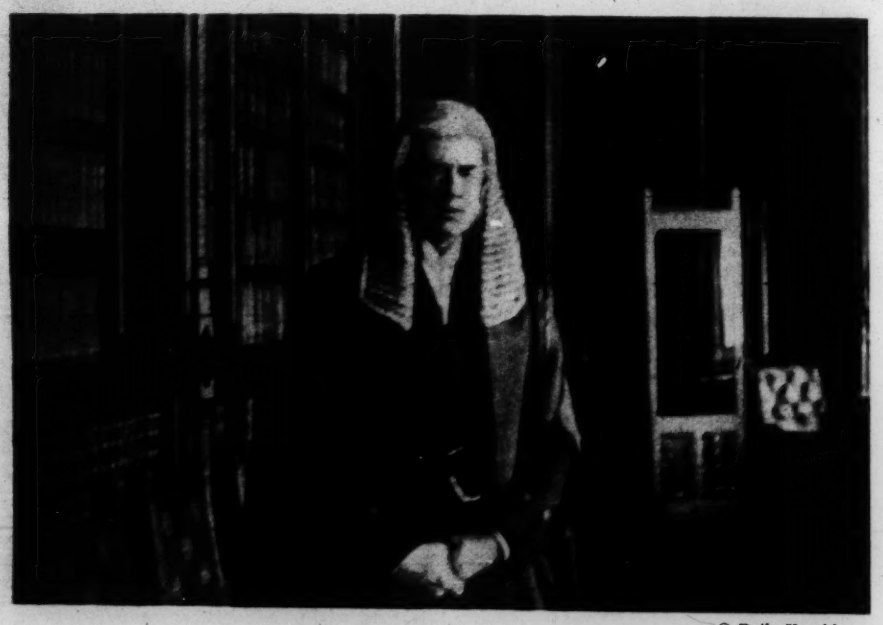
* * *

The Commons still cling to the theory that the presence of the sovereign would be a violation of their freedom and secrecy of debate. In the long course of English history one king only has dared to cross the portals of the House of Commons; that was King Charles, when he went to seize the five members who the day before had been impeached for high treason at the bar of the House of Lords. The venture was not a success; seven years later that Parliament consigned the King to the scaffold.

Although it is the King's wish that the Commons shall be present to hear his speech from the throne, scant provision is made for them, and they crowd into the little space at the Bar, like cattle in a truck. So great was the crush on one occasion that Disraeli, then Prime Minister, was thrown down, and narrowly escaped injury. The mace, it may be noted, must be left outside, for the Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal will not suffer the presence of the Commons symbol of power. And up in a corner of the gallery sits the Lord Mayor of London, exercising an old-time privilege to be present; just as the two members for the City of London have the right of sitting on the government bench in the Commons on the opening day of the session.

The King's speech, it is hardly necessary to state, outlines the government program of legislation for the Parliament ahead. A King's speech has been heard for nearly 700 years, ever since Edward I asked for money and wept as he asked for it, but the speeches have become less the reflection of the personal views of the sovereign. It is said that Henry IV allowed the court jester to prepare his little orations; and Queen

(Continued on page 15)



THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS © Daily Herald

Capt. the Hon. E. N. Fitzroy in the Wig and Gown of His Exalted Position.

Pipes of the Clans

For Centuries Strange Tunes Have Expressed Every Mood, and to Scotsmen, Who Understand the Rhythms, and to Some Others, Nothing Is So Moving as the Skirl of the Bagpipes

By Janet Mabie

ONE STIFLING EVENING on the threshold of September, following the golden sandals of the westering sun down lengthening shadows from cool mountain country into New York, there suddenly pierced the heat, and the leashed irritation of the crawling traffic, shafts of that noble, lonely music one hears in the Scottish glens at twilight.

Bagpipe music! Strange. There was no crowd in sight; no band of men with bare knees, and swinging kilts, and swaying tartans. Nothing but glittering lines of crawling cars, driven by people with set faces. And, rising sheer from the scorched highway, a scimitar of woodland.

That must be it. Somewhere, under the towering trees, beyond the black of the hill, must be the men who were blowing the pipes. The sound waxed and waned. I thought I caught a fragment of "Blue Bonnets Over the Border," but before I could be sure, the phrasing was gone, borne away on the mottled wings of a seering little wind. . . .

* * *

The interlude passed, and I thought no more of that strange, sudden shaft of pipe music, spattering over the rim of the hill by the highway in the heat, until the day that there landed in New York a square block of a man named Hugh Grant, wearing the black, dark green, yellow green and plum red Carnegie tartan, and bringing with him the bagpipes of Skibo, more than 40 years old, made of black oak with silver and ivory mountings, to play *pibrochs* at the observance of the 100th anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth on Nov. 25.

Hugh Grant made me remember again that night, whose feet were shod with fire instead of the cool silver of moonlight, and the strange effect of the little torrent of pipe notes, like the tumbling water of a burn somewhere back of the Bridge of Allan. It set me thinking of other times and places of remembered pipe music; and to wondering why it is that we really know so little about one of the grandest kinds of music in all the world.

* * *

Bagpipe music is old. Very old. There was a pipe band at the English court in 1327. In an old inventory for the year's expenses at the Palace of St. James in 1419 there was an item having to do with "fourre baggpypes with pypes of ivorie, the bagge covered with purple vellat." Edinburgh, in 1487, had three official bagpipers; they were paid threepence daily and it was their duty to accompany the "towne's drummer throw town in the morning and in the nighttime." In Perth, in that period, it was the duty of the Perth burgh piper to arouse the citizens at 5 a. m. with pipe music, which it was said the citizens unanimously approved as "inexpressibly soothing and delightful." In Dundee, every householder gave 12 pennies a year toward the pay of the piper, who played "every morning at four hours, and every night at aucht hours." In pre-Reformation days, the pipes scandalized not a few of the inhabitants when they were played on the Sabbath.

And much further back than any of these, the legions of Caesar marched to the music of the pipes, as witness the statue to a Roman legionary which occupies a niche in the great Roman wall between Tyne and the Solvey; time has treated the statue gently, but not the instrument; the bag can still be seen, but the drones have crumbled and disappeared.

There are three kinds of pipe music. The Ceol Beag, or Little Music, dance and march tunes, commonly heard by Scot and Sassenach alike. There is the Ceol Meadonach, or Middle Music, made up of slow marches, retreats, various folk tunes and the simpler among the laments. And then there is the Ceol Mor, or Big Music, tunes of antiquity—many from as far back as the sixteenth century and which are, in comparison with the Ceol Beag, rather what trivial, syncopated dance music is to a great concerto.

In the class of the Big Music, or Piobairachd, there are numbered about 300 laments, salutes, battle hymns and even a few humorous pieces. The Piobmhor is the finest of all the Highland bagpipes music reserved especially for playing the Piobairachd, which, musically is a definite theme, with intricate variations; and it is said that there are perhaps only a dozen or so living players who can play this extremely difficult music well.

The Ceol Beag is handed down through generations after generation of gifted pipers. The most famous pipers in the history of Scotland have been the MacCrimmons, who were hereditary pipers to the MacLeods of Dunvegan and who had a school for pipers at Boreraig in Skye, where pupils took a course which lasted for seven years.

When Donald Ban MacCrimmon set out with the MacLeods in '45, he composed a lament which he called "MacLeods Will Never Return," and it proved to be prophetic, for he was killed in the rout of Moy, and it fell to the lot of his sweetheart to write the words for his foreboding music.

Patrick Mor MacCrimmon composed the music of the famous "Lament for the Children," and with good reason, for he lost seven of his eight sons, within a year's time.

* * *

The MacCrimmon pupils, many of them, grew to fame. Perhaps the most famous of them all was John MacKay, the blind piper, who had the rare experience of composing his tutor's lament, under the mistaken impression that he had passed on, and who sought then to make an embarrassed recompense for his mistake by going to Skye to play the music to the man it lamented. MacKay came to a sorry end; his piping was so superlative that he was the focus of much jealousy among other pupils, and in the end he flung himself over the cliff; and to this day the cliff is known as Blind Man's Leap.

Famous as have been the uses of pipe music in wartime, it is nevertheless a truly national, classical music, varied enough in type to be used for many other purposes beside the urging of men into battle. Doubtless because of the bitter appellation, "The Ladies from Hell," given certain Highland regiments during the war, when battalion after battalion distinguished itself for superhuman bravery in the line of appalling danger and destruction, the music is thought of as purely and simply a war-inspiring music, though a moment's stopping to think will recall many instances of encountering pipe music used for dancing and entertainment at Scottish picnics and such peaceful events as parades.

The piper's post represented by Pipe Major Grant is characteristic of the peacetime use of the music.

Hugh Grant was a tenant farmer on a small piece of property belonging to Skibo. Twenty-five years ago he learned to play the pipes, and during the war he served through four years with the Seaforths, at first as piper in the 51st, and then as pipe major.

As pipe major of the Seaforths, it is his duty to report for a two weeks' tour of duty each year, as a National Guardsman might do in the States. The rest of the time he is on the staff of Skibo Castle, and it is part of his job there to play the bagpipes when the family and guests are in residence in the summer.

Before Hugh Grant was piper at Skibo Castle there were Peter Ross and Angus MacPherson. It was MacPherson who was the piper when Edward VII visited Mr. Carnegie at Skibo.

They say it takes seven years to learn to play the pipes, and seven generations to make a real piper. An American musician, visiting Scotland two or three years ago out of curiosity to learn something about this strange music, which to many of us is as unintelligible as Chinese or Japanese music, was surprised to find that, along with the games at the Bridge of Allan, there were official contests for pipers. Nine pipers, playing for 15 minutes apiece; all their pipes pitched to A, playing the most intricate music known to the history of the instrument. Each man came alone to the platform, which was set, of course, in the open air. Each bowed and saluted before the chief officer of the contest. Each then played, the sun gleaming on the silver badge of his bonnet and the buckle of his sporan and the silver mounting of his pipes, and the orders he had received for outstanding bravery in the war, while the wild music spread over the scene. And it seemed strange that there should be so much ceremony connected with a music which is so hard to understand. Hard for everybody, that is, but the Scots.

* * *

But by listening closely, through every note of the playing of all nine men, the American began to catch an impression of a melodic line, certain repetitions of sounds, certain groupings of rhythms, that make the music truly great among national musics, and to see what there is about it to make it great, coming alive in the playing of these men who had first taken on instruction when they were quite young, on fifes having bone mouthpieces, to make a practice chanter on which they should learn that absolute fundamental which is the supple use of the fingers. They say a person never learns to play the pipes well if he starts in after he is a slip of a boy, because his fingers must master the holes of the chanter before they have a chance to become strong, and stiff, too.

Occasionally we hear a wandering bagpiper, playing in the streets of some city; or we pass a woodland, as I did, and hear a shower of notes from the pipes of some clansman, joined with his fellows in an annual picnic. And it is strange and unfamiliar, but a little haunting, too.

Perhaps the most beautiful and truly characteristic bit of piping I ever heard was deep in a star-studded night, when a great white ship swung out from the quay in Quebec, bearing Ramsay MacDonald away to England. His leonine head, crowned with the drift of silver, was silhouetted in the dark square of a hatch as seamen cast off the lines; and somewhere in the gloom of the dock a lone piper piped him away. I don't know what the tune was. I wish I did, but it doesn't very much matter. It was one of the traditional laments, I am sure; it had sadness and loneliness and a kind of nostalgia in it, as it showered itself across the widening strip of satiny water.

And as I look back on the incident, the impression of it gives authority to words I have read somewhere, describing the music of the pipes: "Today is the product of all our yesterdays. If, today, the bagpipes commit to the winds of heaven the deepest emotion of the Scotsman's heart, in joy and sorrow, in war and peace, so it was yesterday, and so it will continue to be, so long as the waves wash the feet of MacLeod's Maidens, standing sentinel in the Minch."

© Pox Photos

HE HUFFS AND HE PUFFS
And He Blows a Tune Out of the Pipes of the Clan.

Twin City of the South

Like Those Pilgrims Who Settled in New England, a Moravian Group Established Salem in North Carolina, Later United With Winston

By Mabel F. Knight

SLOW-GOING MORAVIAN SALEM, active and up-to-date Winston, are as far apart as the North and South Poles in character, yet these two towns are now known as the Twin City of North Carolina and their joint government has evolved unusual projects which are attracting the attention of other cities.

Serious Salem preceded energetic Winston by almost 100 years, for in the first half of the eighteenth century, when Count Nikolaus Ludwig von Zinzendorf of Germany was the wise and efficient leader of the Moravians in America and in Europe, he bought for colonization purposes 100,000 acres in North Carolina in the midst of which Winston-Salem stands today. The Moravians in return honored him by naming this vast tract of land Wachovia after the count's ancestral estate abroad. Today, however, the skyscrapers of Winston completely dwarf low-roofed Salem.

One is in Winston-Salem only a short time before becoming aware of the practical educational building program the city has worked out. School buildings no longer are erected on lots, but on acres. The newly constructed R. J. Reynolds High School is typical of this plan. For that school, 75 acres have been set aside so there will be plenty of land for additions to this original edifice or room for other buildings. No school in the Twin City is built on less than 10 acres, which are held in reserve for athletic fields and future structures, and which may also be used for neighborhood and recreational activities. Riding up to a school in Winston-Salem is like approaching some private estate, as the spacious grounds suggest woodland scenery.

* * *

Besides this novel and workable educational idea, Winston-Salem also has found a happy solution to the race problem. A few years ago when the city was developing its school and public works system, Mr. James G. Hanes, then Mayor, held a meeting with a group of leading Negro citizens and assured them that it was the desire of the municipal authorities to give to their race the same type of schools, play areas, streets and lighting systems as are provided for the white race.

Today, what the whites enjoy the Negroes have in their section also. The whole arrangement is based upon a gentlemen's agreement, with the Negroes content to live in a certain area, and the result has been that there is no outward manifestation of racial discrimination. Only recently, through the co-operation of the Community Chest and the city, a program of community-wide recreation and play guidance was worked out and the same equipment and opportunities as were given the white people were placed at the disposal of the Negroes.

One is gradually prepared for the historic background of Salem by such names as the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company and Zinzendorf Hotel. From these buildings it is but a step to the old boundary line between the two cities.

Crossing into Salem, one comes upon a huge tin kettle so realistic-looking that one expects to see steam issuing from its nose. It was put up on the sidewalk in the early part of the nineteenth century by a tinsmith to call attention to his craftsmanship and let passers-by know that tinware might be purchased at his store. There it stands today, kept in repair by citizens who like to give a bit of atmosphere to the Twin City.

In Salem Square one is back in the eighteenth century. This square, laid out by Surveyor Reuter in 1766, is the older part of Salem and from there directions are given for visiting Salem's points of interest. To the west of the square is the Brothers House where the unmarried men of old Salem lived, and opposite that is the Sisters House for the unmarried women of the early community. They are massive buildings with dormer windows, tile roofing and ample doorways and like the other original houses built of Flemish bond bricks, those red bricks with black ends.

When Count von Zinzendorf became leader of the Moravians he based his organization not on the monastic but on the family life and cultivated a quiet type of society, erecting in his villages these Brothers and Sisters Houses. The two at Salem are still used, the Brothers House for widows of ministers or others connected with the work of the Moravian Church; the Sisters House for the teachers of Salem College. This latter, also located in the square, was the first college in the South for women and from the time it was built in 1771 has never closed its doors, although new buildings have replaced the original ones.

* * *

The substantial-looking Wachovia Museum in the northwest corner of the square was once a school for boys but now houses, among other objects, one of the first fire engines brought to this country and the spinet used to entertain George Washington when he stayed in Salem. A block below the square is Salem Tavern, where Washington spent his one night in the city when he was making a trip through the South during his presidency. Coincidentally, two blocks west of the square is the marker stating that from there may be viewed Cornwallis's Camp Ground, where English pennies are still found occasionally.

Only a short walk from the square is the Moravian Church, not the original, though it was built as early as 1800 and its bell has a clear, resonant tone because 100 silver dollars, an offering of the men of the congregation, were cast in the metal. On Easter morning the Bishop of the Southern Moravians begins the sunrise service from the steps of the church, a ceremony attended by thousands. In Salem, however, it is no recent innovation, as there has been an Easter sunrise service since the beginning of the colony in 1766. The minister of this church lives in a château-like manse, given for that purpose by a fellow townsman.

It was on Oct. 13, 1753, that 13 earnest young men began their pilgrimage to Wachovia, starting from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, under the leadership of one Nathaniel Seidel, a cloth weaver then, but destined later on to become president of the Provincial Moravian Board. Their outfit consisted of a wagon drawn by six horses which carried their food supplies and implements of husbandry and housekeeping, and provided sleeping quarters for those men who could not get into the solitary tent that was pitched each night. Down through Virginia and into North Carolina they plodded, past Pilot Mountain, 28 miles distant from Winston-Salem, which still serves as a guide to Wachovia.

Bethabara, six miles north of the Twin City, and today frequently referred to as Old Town, was the first settlement built, as Salem itself, was not begun until 1766 when two Danes, two Germans, an Englishman and three Moravians put up the first building. This new town was named Salem, meaning peace. Perhaps it came about through that incident in Nathaniel Seidel's journeys when, perplexed as to the course to pursue, he took out his textbook, opened it at random and read the message—"Go in peace!" Encouraged by those words he went on his way, doing his Master's work, as the Moravians of Salem have done in the years that followed.

These early settlers of Wachovia didn't cross the ocean to reach North Carolina, but they brought to the southern country the same ideals and desire for education as the Pilgrim Fathers did to New England, for the ancestors of these Moravians were the followers of John Huss of Bohemia, Protestant reformer of the last part of the fourteenth century and first part of the fifteenth. Like the Pilgrim Fathers, the Moravians had come to the New World to escape religious persecution after they had fled from Bohemia and Moravia to Saxony, where they lived for a time under the protection of Count von Zinzendorf until they finally found a refuge in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

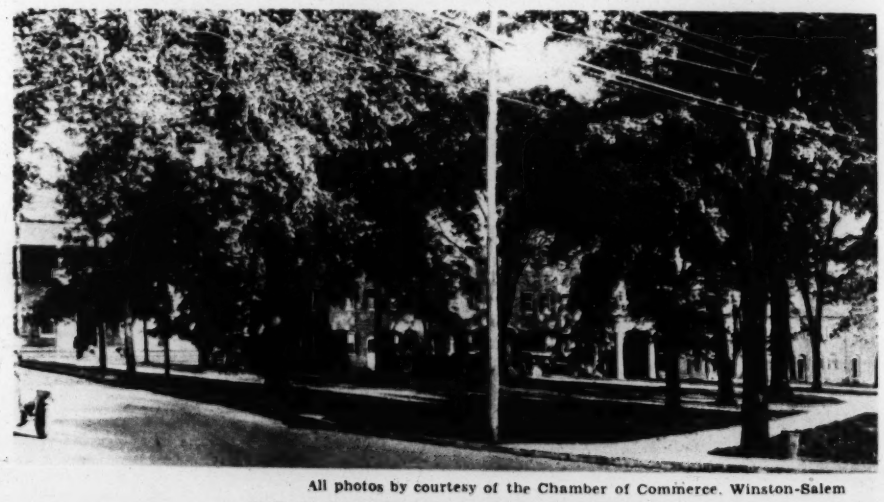
* * *

It was customary for the Moravians when they started a new settlement, as they did at Salem, to build their church first, then a school and after that their dwellings. Wachovia pros-

(Continued on page 14)

MODERN HOMES JOIN HISTORIC BUILDINGS

The Topography About the North Carolina Cities Lends Itself to Attractive Landscaping, and Several of the Residential Sections Have Been Developed With Estates as Units, Rather Than Subdivisions.



All photos by courtesy of the Chamber of Commerce, Winston-Salem

ONE OF THE OLDEST COLLEGES FOR GIRLS

Founded in 1771, Salem College Has Never Closed Its Doors Except for Vacation Periods. Students From All Parts of the United States, as Well as From Some Foreign Countries, Are Registered Here.

WHERE GEORGE WASHINGTON STOPPED

Salem Tavern, at Winston-Salem, Is One of the Inns in Eastern United States That Are Famed Not Only Because of Their Long History but Because They Have Sheltered the "Father of His Country."

MODERN SCIENCE AND MODERN THOUGHT

By Mrs. O. Lazarus

NATURAL SCIENCE arose partly out of man's desire to conquer nature and partly from his insatiable curiosity. From the earliest times, humanity had never been content to live by bread alone. It had that within it, which impelled it to seek out the mysteries of the world around. It is this curiosity which has forced man to make instruments which have enabled him to sweep the recesses of the starry heavens; to delve among the rocks in order to read from them the history of the earth and those who lived on it in ages past. In his eagerness he has even penetrated into the heart of matter and seen it dissolve into radiation.

Every time he has forced open one of the locked doors in the Palace of Knowledge, he has become humbler, less certain of his at-one-time unshakable faith in the "reality" of those things which his hands could touch and his eyes see. Until quite recently, the atom was believed to be indestructible, and it was this which gave rise to the mechanistic view of the universe. The atom has, however, now been split up into electrons and protons, which are nothing more or less than negative and positive units of electricity. When Sir Arthur Rutherford succeeded in doing this, by bombarding the nucleus of the atom with alpha rays, he dealt a blow at the conventional conception of this universe, as wholly materialistic. This is not to say, however, that he was visualizing a spiritual universe.

* * *

It was found, too, that the atom is a miniature solar system. It has within it immense spaces (comparatively speaking), and its electrons revolve around a nucleus in orbits. It is known that radiation is set up by the movements of the electrons within the atom. They can "jump" from one orbit to another, backward and forward, and even outside. With each "jump" there is "a flash of radiation." It was this discovery that radiation is carried on by means of these "jumps" which destroyed another pet theory—namely, that everything was due to cause and effect. There is discontinuity and not blind mechanical continuity in nature. Scientists are at present very puzzled about the way the electrons behave when they jump, for it would actually seem that they are possessed with a certain amount of free will. Even though the conditions are exactly the same, they will sometimes "jump" backward and sometimes forward, so that it is impossible to predict their movements. Professor Einstein believes that this is not due to "free will" at all, but to our lack of knowledge concerning the laws by which their movements are governed.

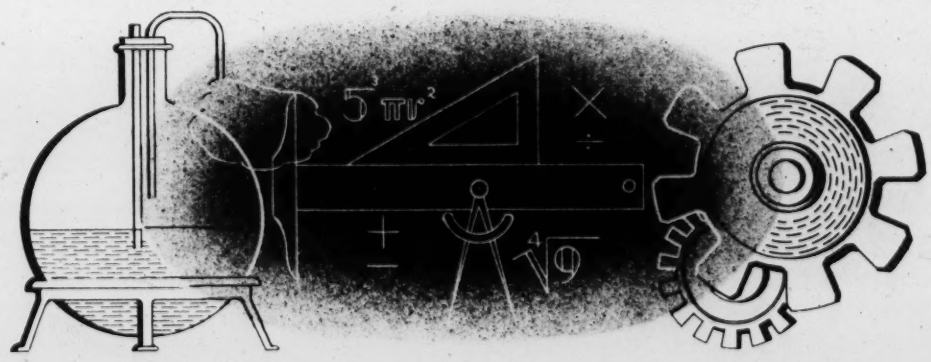
Two other facts are of outstanding importance. First, modern science has proved beyond all doubt that man is not something alien to the universe but an integral part of it. Both Professor Jeans and Professor Eddington believe that this world was not created by pure chance, but that everything in it points to the fact that it is part of a plan of a vast Universal Mind. The other fact is this. The layman can and does make use of science in his daily life, he can even understand the implications of modern science, but if he would really approach a little nearer to the true meaning of things, he must employ symbols or mathematics. Language deals with concrete objects; it is too clumsy, too heavy a thing to express the non-material "stuff" of which this world, including man himself, is made.

* * *

Professor Jeans's remarks on this subject are peculiarly interesting. He points out that so far as man's outward experiences are concerned there was no need for him to invent mathematical symbols. He did so *from an inner necessity of his own mind*, and when he had done so, he found that he and the universe were speaking the same language. "The terrestrial, pure mathematician," he writes, "concerns himself with pure thought," and so he draws the conclusion that everything which exists is but the thought of the Great Mathematician who is also the Architect of the Universe. The word "Mathematician" will probably not appeal very much to those who are not scientists, but words are deceptive and often create false impressions. What, put into plain words, does Professor Jeans mean? It is reading too much into his words to state that his idea of the universe is that in the last resort it is nothing less than the thought of God. Thought is the supreme reality, the motive power, behind everything else.

Physically man is made up of electrons and protons, and because that is so, he is part and parcel of the material world. But matter is only the outward and deceptive shell which hides reality from our view—the shadow-show of things that are. Mentally and spiritually Man is the thought of God, and because that is so, he not only moves and has his being in Him alone, but also it is through thought alone that he can approach nearer and nearer to the Divine, and also it is by its power alone that he is able to achieve.

These ideas are, of course, not new. It is, however, amazing to reflect that they are beginning to be the considered opinions of many eminent scientists. Not so long ago, the physicists were a very cocksure and materialistic set of persons. Their salvation lay in the fact that they were, one and all, pledged to the service of truth, as they saw it. They would accept nothing which could not be proved. That being so, it is all the more remarkable that this long and safely guarded path should have led them to a place from where they too are able to catch a glimpse of a spiritual and mental universe in which matter has no "real" existence. Perhaps the next thing to engage their attention will be the full import and scientific significance of the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount—the threshold of all spiritual understanding and achievement.



THE MARKET SQUARE IN ADDIS ABABA

Photo, Topical Press Agency, Ltd.

In These Little Shelters, Protected From the Sun, Farmers and Merchants Display Their Goods to Shoppers and Strollers

Addis Ababa

IN ETHIOPIA, TRUCKS for short hauls are the heads of men and the shoulders of women. For long hauls, they are mules and camels.

Mules are cheap and man power is still cheaper; nevertheless, this method of transportation is expensive. It costs much more to take a bag of coffee 300 miles in Ethiopia than to produce the coffee. For that reason, exports are almost nil and internal prices are exceedingly low. The total foreign trade of a land bigger than Germany, with a population larger than that of Belgium, is less than that of any European country except Albania. Ethiopia is incomparably richer than Switzerland and 31 times as large, yet its foreign trade is only a tiny fraction of that of the little republic.

Internal commerce is also greatly limited. Most commodities are marketed near where they are raised and go direct from producer to consumer. When middlemen are used they retain but the smallest profits. Most retail merchants are women, content to earn 15 cents a day, although they work from 9 in the morning until 7 at night.

* * *

The Ethiopians are outdoor merchants. As a rule, they have no stores. Some of them are peddlers and come to your door. A European can get practically all of his groceries every day without stirring from his yard. Men and boys appear carrying almost everything one may wish in boxes on their heads.

And they offer their wares exceedingly cheap. Chickens, which are always small and rather scrawny, cost 4 cents each in American money. Eggs are 120 up to 200 for a thaler, that is a third of an American dollar. Potatoes are a thaler a bushel. I have bought 10 mandarins for 8 cents. Oranges and bananas are a little more expensive. Ethiopian coffee costs 5 cents a pound in the capital and 3 cents in the provincial towns. A cauliflower costs 3 cents. A sort of quite edible cantaloupe called paparias costs 5 cents each. Excellent butter is 30 cents a pound.

* * *

Other things that are not brought to your door are equally cheap. You can buy a fine little pony in the provinces for $2, and a very decent horse for $4. For $10 you can get a good horse in Addis Ababa. A first-class mule costs $50, a donkey $2.

One can get a veal calf for less than $2 and a whole steer for $2.50. A milk cow costs as much as $5. In the dry season all animals are somewhat more expensive.

Native pancake bread costs two pancakes for a cent. Each one is as large as an automobile wheel.

You can put up a very presentable hut (tukul) for $15 and furnish it well for $6.

If you were among the 1 per cent of the people who wear native sandal-like shoes, you'd pay $1.50 a pair. If you belonged to the one fifth of 1 per cent wearing "European" shoes, they would cost you more than in America or England.

If you were lucky enough here to be a government employee, you would receive from $3 to $20 monthly unless you had a very high position.

But, of course, everybody can't work for the Government—even in America or Roumania, and how much less in a primitive land like Ethiopia. Some poor unfortunates must scurry about and earn their pancakes by the sweat of their brows. Some of these, and especially the women, do it by buying and selling. Their selling places are secured by the right of squatter sovereignty, and they squat upon them all day long with their merchandise arranged in penny piles upon a piece of cloth before them. Each little pile of such valuable commodities as salt, coffee, red pepper, nuts and spices is measured out in tiny Turkish cups, less valuable things such as flour, in drinking glasses, and the customer ties each article separately in his toga so that all paper sacks are dispensed with. There are no overhead expenses, no store rent, no scales, no cash register, no traveling salesmen.

* * *

In the more aristocratic part of the market where the finest spices are sold, you find scales and the weights are pieces of money, thalers, half thalers, dimes, etc. These spices are worth their weight in silver. You put your money on one side of the scales, balance it with spices on the other, pour them into the corner of your servant's toga, and take them home to flavor a pie or beverage.

The wholesale dealers bring wheat, peas, flour, chickens, meal and cheeses into town in sheepskin bags on the backs of donkeys. The women gather around and after bargaining hard, each one buys a sack or two and sends it to her tukul on a porter's head. The porter may be her husband, for they are both Gurages, settlers here from a district 100 miles away, and the hardiest and thriftiest people in Africa.

It is striking that these ragged men who carry burdens and dig ditches and these wretchedly dressed women who squat on the damp ground all day long trying to sell tiny piles of the cheapest merchandise are the foremost money earners in the land and progressing faster than most of the other tribal groups.

The merchandise, however, does not always come from wholesale dealers, for the women often have relatives in the country who send produce in to them, so that they are really selling stuff from home on a co-operative basis.

Each morning the woman merchant takes a sack of her stuff, carries it to her squatting place and spreads it out before the public. During certain seasons, it rains here twice a day in torrents, and at such times she gathers up her wares to seek shelter under some friendly roof. Hardly has the last drop of rain fallen before she opens her store again. Hundreds of these women are strung along the busiest streets and still more squat in dense groups in market squares. A few of them have platforms of loosely piled stones under them and crude roofs made of kerosene tins above them.

* * *

Many women sell bread. They are the Ethiopian bakers. Each prepares 50 big, soft, dark, gray pancakes on her griddle every morning and carries them in a huge covered basket to some street corner. Here she squats upon the ground, with many competitors, waiting for customers. The bread feels like a rubber rug but is very tender and though a trifle sour and bitter, is decidedly edible. It is made from fine millet seed called teff and is the prin-

Window Shopping in Addis Ababa

Of Course, There Are No Windows and There Are Few Shops Worth Mentioning, but There Are Outdoor Merchants and Peddlers, Who Would Ring Doorbells, If There Were Any Doorbells

By R. H. Markham

TIN ROOFS AND EUCALYPTUS TREES IN THE ETHIOPIAN CAPITAL. Drawn by C. LeRoy Baldridge in Addis Ababa

cipal food of the Ethiopian nation. It is baked on campfires in or out of doors, for the Ethiopians have no stoves. It is set in the evening, allowed to rise during the night and diluted to a thin batter in the morning.

* * *

Another sort of Ethiopian brown bread, resembling that used in western lands, is made by wrapping dough in a large green banana leaf and completely covering it, above and below, with glowing coals. When the coals cool the bread is done. Nomads have made such bread for many millennia. The only utensils it requires are a small black earthen jar containing old, fermenting dough, to serve as yeast, and a wooden bowl for mixing and kneading.

At the vegetable market here, the principal things to be found are banana leaves, onions and fiery little peppers.

At the fuel market, cakes of dried camel and cow dung and long bundles of finely split eucalyptus wood are sold. Donkeys and women usually bring in the former on their backs; Gurage men bring in the latter on their heads. Each load weighs about 150 pounds. A a bundle of wood costs 8 cents, including the Gurage's pay.

Sheep go directly from the shepherds to the consumers. On the eves of holidays, they are brought into the center of town in flocks, customers gather round, settle on a price which is always less than a dollar, shout "Gurage, Gurage," give their purchases to lanky, dirtily dressed men who appear, and send the bleating sheep home wrapped like fur collars about the trotting porters' necks. On such evenings, Addis Ababa looks and sounds like a collection of sheepfolds.

Oxen are sold every Friday in a large square outside of town. Mules and horses are bartered in a field near by on Saturdays.

All big business in town is done by foreigners. Almost all closed shops are owned by Arabs and Indians. All middlemen between the peasants and foreign exporters are Ethiopians. All caravan managers carrying money out to the provinces and coffee or hides back are Ethiopians. The open air is part of their nomad nature and they cannot conduct closed shops. They like the open road, the open market place, hefty bargaining and dramatic outdoor lawsuits. For them, business is still a sport. They haggle hard but keep their word and love to bring their camels to the end of a 20-day trek, with every sack intact and every thaler accounted for.

Photo, Topical Press Agency, Ltd.

CLOTHING WHILE YOU WAIT

A Street Tailor, Conducting His Business Out of Doors in the Typical Ethiopian Manner, Will Run You Up a Smart New Toga on His Two-Barefoot-Power Sewing Machine.

Among the New Books

Musician of Life

The Life of Sidney Lanier, by Lincoln Lorenz. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc. $2.75.

SIDNEY LANIER himself said that the poet must stand off from the matter-of-fact world, "at the great distance of the ideal," in order to discover and establish for man "the final form and purpose of man's life." And Lincoln Lorenz, making himself one in ideal and purpose with Sidney Lanier, has established the form and purpose of Sidney Lanier's life.

Lanier lived the music of life. From his infancy his thought was attuned to the rhythm and harmony of the universe. Rhythm must be stressed because even in discord there may be rhythm. In all that he did—in war, in peace, in his music, in his lectures, in his poetry, in his prose, in his attitude toward his fellow man and in his faith in God—there was rhythm. It was this rhythm, kept in movement by his faith, that sustained Sidney Lanier and made him triumphant over all apparent failures. Emphasis must be laid on his faith. Without it he could have done little. With it, in spite of man-made obstacles, such as his own family's disapproval of his choice of a life work, the South's indifference to literature, the North's unawakened perception of what might come out of the South, physical handicaps, Sidney Lanier did his work so well that now, more than 50 years since he laid down his pen, he is a power for good, a *growing* source of inspiration.

* * *

Most comprehensive and warmly sympathetic is the summary Lincoln Lorenz gives of Sidney Lanier's life and work. His excerpts from Lanier's writings—his novel, his poems and his letters—set forth clearly, unmistakably and bounteously the poet's life purpose.

* * *

Sidney Lanier, long beloved by that South which at first would have had him throttle his love of music and poetry and devote himself to law and the accumulation of money, up to the present has had small popular recognition in the North, East and West. Scholars, students of poetry, have acknowledged him as a master. But for some reason he has never, so far, caught the popular fancy. In a sense, this is strange, for Sidney Lanier was a lover of nature, and people of the North are much more conscious of their love of nature than are people of the South. Sidney Lanier was at one with the earth, the marsh, the sea and the sky. He knew and loved the birds. From earliest childhood he could reproduce the song of the redbreast, the cardinal, the mockingbird, with his boyish whistle and his handmade flute. And he loved all growing things. His first great poem was "Corn," in which he embodied his faith in the South and her power to re-establish herself as a progressive, integral part of the United States.

This is a book to love, to own and to read again and again.

An Ethical Aesthetician

Selected Essays and Critical Writings, by A. R. Orage; edited by Herbert Read and Denis Saurat. London: Stanley Nott. 10s. 6d.

A GREAT EDITOR—and the late A. R. Orage, who made the New Age, is held by those who knew him in his most impressive days to have been a great editor—is like an actor. He is a man of appearances and parts, a personage marked by exits and entrances. His station is ephemeral in our thought and once he is offstage, belief in his existence diminishes and confusion falls upon what he said and how he said it. Was there, the doubt arises, confusion in what he said? This will occur to all readers of this small volume of Orage's collected writings. Tney seem in some way to be only the shadow and suggestion of the already legendary man.

AUDREY WURDEMANN

This shadowiness is of the very nature of journalism. Orage was a brilliant but heavily leaded thinker who wrote good talk of an unrelieved intellectuality. His standards were high and his reading was wide. Looking down upon the contemporary scene in literature from the heights of the majestic days of criticism—the time of Coleridge and De Quincey—he found almost all modern writers small and cold. And his scorn was not fundamentally the scorn of a pedantic, reactionary or old-fashioned taste, but the scorn of one who subscribed to certain austere ethical dogmas. What exactly these were is never really clear. One gets glimpses of something at once harsh and vague; something morally peremptory mixed in with the running colors which we seem always to get when we attempt to use Indian dyes upon the European mind. At the back of our minds, as we follow the colorless though sharp involutions of his intellect, we begin to see in his continuous reference to the moral, the sublime and the mystical, the nostalgias of a critic with a first-class mentality which can penetrate more than it can savor the writers he sets out to criticize. The result is a curious mixture of acute and final sayings with palpable half truth.

* * *

Allowing for the shock one receives from discovering this kind of half truth in a man of austere and persistent moral contention, Orage's writings are very readable and intensely stimulating. He is, almost alone among his contemporaries, a liberal-minded man of sound reactionary instincts. His frankness makes him unfair, but he outargues H. G. Wells and analyzes him away to nothing with a masterly perfunctoriness. In a few lines he gets to the fatal weakness of Landor and the unhappy dilemma of Meredith. Orage's temper was the right whip for the Celts and his essay on Anglo-Irish literature has some hard but excellent sayings: on Shaw, for example, that unlike Swift, he has never been able to isolate his "playboy"; on Yeats, his pose "as of an attitude imitated and acted under the almost hypnotic constraint of some alien will. When you read Mr. Yeats, are you not aware of a voice that is not his own, but another's, speaking and acting through him?"

The reference is to Mr. Yeats's own confession that perhaps his "delight in passionate men" in his plays is nothing more than a memory of his "terrible old grandfather." But the passage on Meredith, with its note on the Welsh variant of the Celtic genius, is most penetrating. His talent was not for the Victorian novel; but lay in the fantasy world of "The Shaving of Shagpat."

"There his Welsh blood—some of the oldest in Europe, and therefore charged with pre-European tendencies—found its proper medium of expression—the extravagant, the nonhuman, the bizarre, the grotesque."

* * *

These passages are taken from the papers collected under the titles of "The Art of Reading" and "Readers and Writers" which are the most lucid sections of the book. Orage's preoccupation with style and the necessity, for art, of an aspiration to the sublime, to a moral as well as an aesthetic consciousness, is constant, like a navigator's unyielding determination on a course through all currents. We get, in fact, what is so rare that it is startling to read it now, something like genuine criticism, as distinct from reaction and comment; and it is like high mountain air, alpine and intimidating, but an enormous refreshment after the stale stuff of literary journalism.

One does not often want to keep collections of periodical writings for second and third reading, but Orage's is one which must be kept. Like good, hard, difficult talk, it leaves one with a desire to talk rather than to write. He is matter not for criticism but for discussion.

V. S. PRITCHETT

New Step by a Pulitzer-Prize Poet

The Seven Sins, by Audrey Wurdemann. New York: Harper. $2.

"BRIGHT AMBUSH," which won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry last year, brought a new and little-known poet to national attention. It was not Audrey Wurdemann's first book of verse to be published, since her juvenilia, under the title of "The House of Silk," had been printed when she was only 16, sponsored by the Californian, George Stirling. Nonetheless, "Bright Ambush" revealed the work of youth, personal, experimental and lyric. The prize came as encouragement to its author at just the time when discouragement is the traditional fate of poets. As Miss Wurdemann is the great-great-granddaughter of Percy Bysshe Shelley and the wife of the poet, Joseph Auslander, it is perhaps inevitable that her career should be viewed in the light of literary tradition. She has been unusually fortunate in gift, in friends and in early recognition.

* * *

In "The Seven Sins," Miss Wurdemann takes the next logical step in the development of a poet of major accomplishment. She turns from personal lyrics to a longer narrative form. She undertakes in this volume to portray a family of seven brothers left to fare for themselves after a childhood of labor and domestic oppression. The seven tales, showing each brother degenerating under one of the classic "deadly sins," are grim, but vigorous and assured. What they lack in warmth of sympathy or depth of insight, they partly make up in vigor, courage, drama and craftsmanlike skill. Echoes of the Bible are used with excellent effect and there is in addition a hardiness and directness that seem to reflect the peasant novels of northern Europe. There is no clearly recognizable setting in America, either in language or in landscape and custom. Miss Wurdemann was born in Seattle but from this volume she escapes any possible labeling as a regional poet.

* * *

In "The Defense of Sloth," Miss Wurdemann may have described an actual place, yet it is not so local or direct a description as to place it unmistakably either in Europe or America. She is telling of a lazy artist, living on crusts, drawing with chalk on cave walls, when she writes:

He came to a town where bougainvillaea vines
Over green shutters kept out the stark sun
That played too piercing white on the white stucco
That all the buildings were. It was quiet there,
A lazy quiet. The houses sprawled
Over a series of seven indolent hills
Sloping down westward to the sea below
That sparkled blue where the blue herons flew
Like heavenly halcyons.

This idyllic picture must not be taken as typical. The other brothers yielded to less ingratiating sins than an outdoor and spartan sloth. Avarice, gluttony, pride, anger, all give Miss Wurdemann opportunity for grim and unpleasant characterization. It leaves, however, no deep impression upon the reader of ugliness and cruelty intimately known and deeply hated. Neither grief nor grievance sharpens the poet's pencil to a sword's point, and intellectual and artistic arrangement of words, ideas, incidents, characters and implications is the apparent aim and purpose of the book. For that it should be enjoyed.

I. F.

Poor Girl, Rich Boy

Shining Windows, by Kathleen Norris. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $2.

IT IS A WELL-TESTED formula that Kathleen Norris has followed in "Shining Windows," the formula of the poor girl who is the guardian angel of her family and the rich young man who is converted by her to the joys of simple living—with the ameliorating circumstance of a large bank balance.

This formula never fails of a warm reception because it solves, at least for the time required to read about it, the relation between real life and the dreams of perhaps nine tenths of the girls of America and their mothers.

Mrs. Norris is mistress of the art of creating likable people, especially young men and maidens. She is frankly a romanticist. Young love to her is made up of rainbows, laughter, tears, and budgets that work marvelously well. As for life on a neglected ranch, a realist would have made something quite different of it, but Joyce Ballard says, "There's something—ter*remendous* about getting milk and eggs still warm. What it'll be to pick apples and dig potatoes, I can't imagine! But it does make you feel—triumphant!"

As a matter of fact, the only one of the Ballard children left on the ranch at the end was Dodo, who married a "local yokel." The others, even Joyce, who loved the so-called simple life, were transported to a more sophisticated environment. The special variation of the "poor girl, rich young man" theme in this particular novel is Joyce's eleventh-hour decision as to which young man she shall marry, and the fairy-tale surprise ending.

W. K. R.

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William II, of the James Intellectual Dynasty

The Thought and Character of William James, by Ralph Barton Perry. Boston: Little Brown. Two volumes. $12.

YET ANOTHER MONUMENT—one long abuilding and one long expected—is here erected to the genius of the James dynasty. For the compass of Professor Perry's volumes is so ample that, though William the Second is throughout the central figure, much of the documentation throws light upon William the First, grandfather of the illustrious Dioscuri, and upon Henry the First, their father, and upon Henry the Second, brother of the younger William. The archives of the family appear to be inexhaustible; after Percy Lubbock's delightful collection of the novelist's letters and the two volumes (in many respects even more delightful) of the psychologist's correspondence, we have here collected together, with all necessary connecting links of narrative and comment, an immense number of letters to and from William James, and a quantity of lecture notes, diaries, jottings, marginalia and miscellaneous papers, fragments and memoranda.

The mere arrangement of all this matter must have been a task of herculean proportions. Professor Perry has wisely rejected the traditional scheme of a "Life and Letters" in chronological order; that would have made for hopeless entanglements, to be elucidated, if at all, only by means of elaborate cross-references and frequent repetitions. Instead, he has built up first a picture of James's family and cultural and philosophic background; and afterward in a succession of chapters has turned now one facet and now another of James's ideas and interests to the light. In this way, since one of these facets generally brought him into close relationship with one group of thinkers and another with another, there is gradually constructed a rounded and convincing portrait of the man set against the background of his contemporaries.

* * *

That portrait does not differ from our previous conception of William James; but it is more intimate and far richer in detail. The basic impression it leaves is of a man charming and volatile, eagerly interested in life, most attractively tolerant and almost touchingly friendly. The letters exchanged with philosophers, often men technically more rigorous than James, are models of courtesy; this, we think again and again, is how controversy should be conducted. As examples, one may cite his correspondence with two younger men who are still active in their respective fields of inquiry: Professor Leuba and Professor Lovejoy. The tone of these and indeed of all the other letters is pleasant even when the disagreement is profound. The reader's pleasure is enhanced when the letters are addressed to colleagues and intimate friends; and intimacy often accompanied disagreement on philosophical problems.

Moreover, it is everywhere evident that James could admire the skilful employment of the instruments of thought even when they were put to uses of which he did not approve. And on the other hand, he could penetrate beneath bungling technique and appreciate the value of ideas inadequately enunciated. The same tolerance is manifested in his interest in inquiries considered valueless by many of his more impatient orthodox colleagues. A celebrated—one might say notorious—instance of this is the amount of time and attention he devoted to the Society for Psychical Research. His relations with Myers and Sidgwick were as cordial as those with Charles Peirce, his redoubtable mentor, or with Palmer and Royce, his gentle colleagues at Cambridge.

* * *

It must be left to the philosophers to appraise the technical value of the voluminous correspondence on technical matters. Much material for a history of pragmatism will be mined from these volumes. The general reader will be attracted even to incomprehensibilities because of the grace with which they are expounded. From the letters received by James as well as from those he wrote there emerge various interesting and some notable personalities, chief among them Charles Saunders Peirce, whose high place among American thinkers and whose significance as an influence upon James the world is beginning to be aware of. But setting aside philosophy, the general reader will delight in Professor Perry's enrichment of our knowledge of the family life of the Jameses: the truly remarkable father; the wistfully attractive sister; the two brilliant sons. In a notable passage Professor Perry contrasts Henry James's loyal but indiscriminating (and perhaps not entirely comprehending) enthusiasm for William's writings, with William's careful criticism and by no means unreservedly commendatory comment upon his brother's fiction. The fine, light, bright humor of many passages in the letters will not be missed by the sympathetic reader; and even the inexactness and waywardness and inconsistencies—occasions for long-drawn-out debate with fellow philosophers, some of whom were not always patient with these qualities in James—will perhaps but endear him the more to the reader who values the man above the written word.

SAMUEL C. CHEW

WOOD ENGRAVING BY CLARE LEIGHTON FOR "FOUR HEDGES"

An English Garden

Four Hedges, by Clare Leighton. London: Gollancz. 10s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

THE ENGLISH, blessed by a unique climate, are so much a race of gardeners that the present spate of gardening books is not astonishing. It is only astonishing that it did not happen long ago. Botanical treatises are always with us, but the work of pure love, inspired by flowers for their own sake, has not been common since Elizabethan days. Good gardeners that are also good writers are rare birds. True, we have had Miss Jekyll and Farrer and the too autocratic Robinson, but they seem like horticultural plates of ham and beef, necessities, substantial. So that I turn with great relief to Miss Clare Leighton's book, which has nothing new to tell us, but which is simply a delicate meal of English earth and flowers and birds, in 12 courses, choice as the seasons, the whole garnished with some first-class wood engravings by Miss Leighton herself.

* * *

The garden is on the Chilterns, on the chalk ridge overlooking Oxfordshire. It needs courage to garden there: the soil being a kind of gray ash, a spit deep, over a foundation of chalk concrete. This not being enough, Miss Leighton began with another disadvantage. Her four hedges bounded not one of those sweet and mellow gardens which artists are fond of depicting in color on calendars, but a bare patch of grassland, aridly virgin. Courageously, she planned it, dug it, planted it and in due course reaped a reward which is now also ours. This book records her difficulties, hopes and joys, modestly describes her plans and flowers, expresses her just pride in the things she has done. It teaches nothing—except patience. It offers no philosophy, pretends to no kind of authority. All of which is good.

* * *

But, as though it were not good enough, Miss Leighton has decorated it with 88 of her own illustrations. As an artist more generally concerned with the human figure, Miss Leighton has always seemed to me to suffer from a kind of wooden refinement. In her flower illustrations, this drops completely away. Her engravings here have unexpected delight, a new delicacy. Also they are authentic and superbly appropriate. For, just as her prose pretends to teach us nothing, so her illustrations pretend to shows us nothing we have not seen. The objects she depicts are commonplace, hedgeside things, child's flowers: there is no showing off of rarities, no dazzling array of rare lilies. Cowslips, snails, birds' eggs, roses, wild arums, pods of peas, gawky nestlings, all the things which visit and grow in—and even devastate—a country garden are depicted with a beautiful authenticity. They appear in a proportion of roughly one to two pages; so that one may read a bit and gaze and read a bit, just as in a garden one works a bit and stares and works a bit.

In short, prose and pictures are perfectly married. And the union will give pleasure to all who care in the least degree for flowers and the English countryside, and who are tired of sugariness in books about them.

H. E. BATES

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Rustic for Good and All

Gone Rambling, by Cecil Roberts. New York: Appleton-Century. $2.50.

ANYONE WHO HAS READ a previous volume, called "Gone Rustic," realizes that Cecil Roberts is unlikely to live again in London. Not even in that house of his dreams which faced SSW and was within five minutes of St. James's Park and 10 minutes of his club. To be sure, its lure did once overcome him. Yes, he argued, life in the country was complicated; he would live in London with every luxury at his elbow, where there would be no week-end guests to mislay their bedroom slippers. While the house was being redecorated, Mr. Roberts went abroad and it was there that one day, impulsively, he wired to cancel his lease. What could he have been thinking of? He lived at Pilgrim Cottage, near Henley-on-Thames; he had gone rustic for good and all.

So the ramblings recounted in this latest book are, geographically, restricted; but, as regards the scope of the centuries into which they intrude, distinctly otherwise. A rich and engrossing district, this of the Chilterns, through which the Thames winds and loops and winds once more. Here has taken place a surpassing pageant of English life, beginning with the inroads of the Celts and the Romans, coming on down the years with Queen Elizabeth and Charles I; with the fops and actors of the Restoration period; with the enchanting Lady Ailesbury, who entertained lavishly at Park Place many familiar figures of the eighteenth century, with alarming highwaymen; all the way up to the omniscient Miss Whissett and Tilly, who had been to Hollywood; to Mr. Harmon, the retired blacksmith; to the regattas of our own time and to a visitation paid to Pilgrim Cottage by a certain lovely Marchesa.

Motor briskly down the hill into Henley, cross the bridge with flying glances up the stretches of the river and down, pass the Angel Hotel, and hurry on through the little crowded streets—never would one know, unless one paused to listen to Mr. Roberts in the role of raconteur, what riches, what scandal, what romance, what history has been known to this ancient town and its vicinity.

This is a fastidious book, if you like, but quiet and refreshing. For Mr. Roberts is not ashamed to pause among his snapdragons and hollyhocks to discuss gardening in general; he has still the enthusiasm to cross a wood and tramp through the Fairies' Hole and come to explore an abandoned manor house, as he remembers its proud days and perhaps its shameful ones as well. His pleasant book brings us into intimate acquaintance with that countryside which, marvelously, still preserves its genuine English rusticity not 35 miles from the maelstrom which is modern London.

M. W.

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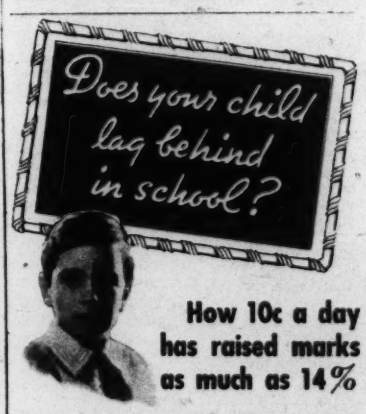

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A Daughter of Japan

A Daughter of the Nohfu, by Etsu Inagaki Sugimoto. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

AS I SIT READING this latest in a series of modern historical novels of Japan, I revive an evening in Tokyo. Sitting in a hotel lobby was a little gray woman. She was clad soberly and demurely in kimono and geta. Her manner was so restrained that she almost was invisible. We idly speculated—my companion and I—as to what had brought her to such a worldly spot. We were soon to know, for we could not find the ultramodern woman we were expecting, one wearing the dress of the West and the air of a successful author; and appealing to the hotel manager, we were led back to the little gray lady . . . and introduced to our author—Mrs. Sugimoto.

I said successful author, but beloved is much more fitting, for surely she is that to the host of American friends she has made for her own people through her other books. The first was "A Daughter of the Samurai," the story of the breaking up of feudal Japan and the changes it entailed in one family. The second was "A Daughter of the Narikin," a tale of city life with strange, unwelcome business and social ways. And this, the third, the gentle romance of O Haru, obedient daughter of an old-fashioned farmer, and sister of disobedient O Natsu, who got married without benefit of parents, should keep on making friends for the Japanese.

Our talk with the author was first concerned with sympathetic appreciation for her work, and finally led to the modern girl. Mrs. Sugimoto railed softly against her, and then sighed; for, she murmured, she was beginning to realize that back of the mistakes, the forwardness and the liberty-seeking was the niceness that had always characterized the Japanese girl—and even more intelligence. And it was then that I discovered that Mrs. Sugimoto is an anomaly—for her first book pulses with the spirit of her own youthful rebellion against tradition; and in the next two, wherein changing conditions clash with the past, the sympathy is on the side of of conservative age. And that, I believe, explains why, with the odds equally divided among feudal, urban and agricultural descriptions, my favorite of the trilogy is still "A Daughter of the Samurai." C. B. D.

ETSU INAGAKI SUGIMOTO

One-Man Show in Tibet

Forbidden Tibet, by Harrison Forman. New York: Longmans Green. $3.50.

A MYSTERIOUS MOUNTAIN in Asia, reputably higher than Everest, is the goal Harrison Forman, American salesman in China, set himself in a one-man expedition into forbidden Tibet. He missed his goal, but how and why makes pretty good reading.

He has a word to say about its forbidden aspects, political, geographical and religious. Particularly the last. Most of the inhabitants, he points out, are Buddhists. It was to have been a three-man expedition, and thereby hangs the tragic story of how two companions were killed by natives near the Tibetan border.

Mr. Forman decided to go it alone. In place of the customary pack trains or motor caravans of modern Asiatic expeditions, "with folding camp chairs and portable bath tubs," the author staked his adventure on all the equipment he could heap on the back of one horse.

Being foot-loose and fancy-free evidently had real advantages. The author was able to penetrate into Tibet and lose himself among natives more easily than an elaborate and unwieldy field party could have.

No doubt, his knowledge of Chinese dialect helped him over some rough spots. He adapted himself to the bulky sheepskin garb of the native riders. In fact, he became as good a mixer as any Rotarian.

Mr. Forman concerns himself mainly with the natives' religious rites, with its background of weird mysticism. His extensive collection of photographs of native types is an achievement on the scientific side, since it offers a means for racial study. Many of these illustrations are interspersed through his book.

As for the "forbidden" phase, Mr. Forman indicates that the barriers around Tibet are not likely to withstand much longer the increasing curiosity of the outside world. He thinks the airplane will eventually break through the century-aged walls of its strange and isolated culture.

How soon? Whenever outside interests begin to recognize its economic allurements, of which, he says, there are many.

H. T.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Fiction

Fate Cries Out, by Clemence Dane (Doubleday, $2.50). A collection of nine long short stories, derived from brief moments of actual life, found in history, parish records, legends or observation, and made to interpret the entire existence of the characters.

Silas Crockett, by Mary Ellen Chase (Macmillan, $2.50). Miss Chase again writes about a seafaring family of the Maine coast, and traces the manner in which four generations of Crockett men answered the call of the sea and the way in which Crockett women maintained or defied the traditions of the race.

Monarch of the Glen, by Svend Fleuron (Holt, $2.50). The life history of a roebuck of the Northern woods, told by a Scandinavian writer who combines careful and exhaustive observation with the ability to dramatize the life of the wild.

There Goes the Queen, by G. U. Ellis (Morrow, $3). The fictional history of the Crome family through three English generations, to the end of the World War.

Jaufry the Knight and the Fair Brunissende, revised from the original Provençal by Vernon Ives (New York: Holiday House, $2). A romance written by an unknown twelfth-century troubadour.

A Mirror for Skylarks, by Martin Hare (Harper, $2). A new novel laid in a Paris pension, by the author of "The Enchanted Winter."

Hester and Her Family, by H. W. Freeman (Holt, $2.75). Lusty and vigorous story of a modern Tess, valuable mainly for its forthright and sympathetic presentation of English country life.

The Fortunes of the Pasquiers, by Georges Duhamel (Harper, $2.50). Chronicle of Papa Pasquier and his peppery family, distinguished by vivid narration and clear-cut characterization.

Precious Bane, by Mary Webb (Dutton, $3). A reprint of an already famous novel.

Mr. Aristotle, by Ignazio Silone (McBride, $2). Short stories of peasants under Fascism, by the author of "Fontamara."

A Christmas Carol, by Charles Dickens (Dodd Mead, $1). A holiday edition.

The Moor's Gold, by Ben Aronin (Argus, $2). The story of an officer of the king's guard in the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, 1492.

The Tale of Genji, by Lady Murasaki (Houghton Mifflin, $5). A two-volume boxed edition of Arthur Waley's translation of a famous Japanese classic.

Steamboat Round the Bend, by Ben Lucien Burman (Little Brown, $2.50). The "Mississippi River Edition" of a novel that won praise two years ago.

The Stranger Within, by Matthew Trill (Stokes, $2). The romantic story of a clergyman who overcomes the unfriendliness of a new town and wins the hand of the girl he loves.

Ivalu: The Eskimo Wife, by Peter Freuchen. Translation by James Jusztis and Edward Prince Ehrich (Lee Furman, $2.50). A novel based on the author's own experiences. Peter Freuchen is primarily an explorer, chronicling his extraordinary adventures during 10 years of life among the Eskimos of northern Greenland. His material is startling and he knows it intimately. Greater literary excellence might have offered some justification for the distasteful features.

The Last Civilian, by Ernst Glaeser, translated from the German by Gwenda David and Eric Mosbacher (McBride, $2.50). With the freedom of exile, the author of "The Class of 1902" paints the politico-social story of present-day Germany against the background of a small Westphalian town.

Alcibiades, by Vincenz Brun (Putnam, $2.50). A historical novel of the Golden Age.

The Seven Arms, by L. A. G. Strong (Knopf, $2.50). A tempestuous story of Scotland, dealing with the violent life of a beautiful Scottish girl. Excellent atmosphere, action, and characterization.

Hands, by Charles G. Norris (Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50). Shirtsleeves to shirtsleeves in three generations of a California family. Well-written, entertaining novel of typical American men and women, their toil, success, and courage.

Biography

John Arbuthnot, Mathematician and Satirist, by Lester M. Beattie (Harvard, $3.50). A critical study of the works of Queen Anne's favorite physician, who was the author of satirical works and a popularizer of mathematics.

The Life and Times of Beethoven, by Edouard Herriot (Macmillan, $4). The French statesman attempts an interpretation of the composer in the light of his period.

The Street I Know, by Harold Stearns (Lee Furman, $2.75). The autobiography of a literary expatriate who has returned to his native America.

From the Kingdom of Necessity, by Isidor Schneider (Putnam, $2.50). The autobiography of an immigrant American poet.

The Saga of the Bounty, edited by Irvin Anthony (Putnam, $2.75). The journals, diaries, letters, accounts and testimony of the men of the Bounty, arranged in chronological sequence.

They Die But Once, by James B. O'Neil (Knight, $3). The story of Jeff Ake, Western gunfighter of the seventies.

Autobiography, by John Cournos (Putnam, $3.75). These recollections of a man of letters cover many scenes from Tsarist Russia to New York, and many famous names and characters.

The Tragedy of Henry Thornton, by D'Arcy Marsh (Macmillan's in Canada, $3.75). An exciting, dramatic biography, involving an epic in the struggle of a great railroad system to live and to be useful to people who trusted it enough to build their homes alongside it.

Youth Uncharted, by Stephen Lawford (Macmillan, $2.50), is another yarn of international adventure by one of the young men who, coming out of the war, could not settle down at home. Interesting because it shows the adventures possible despite a marked physical handicap resulting from the war. All told with the kind of quiet humor one expects from a plucky, adventurous young Englishman.

Samuel Pepys: The Years of Peril, by Arthur Bryant (Macmillan, $3.50). A sequel to **Samuel Pepys: The Man in the Making.** Covers the years between 1669 and 1683, when Pepys's great work in reorganizing the English navy was interrupted by the charges brought against him by the Whigs. An admirable piece of biography.

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MANY persons say, "Did you hear from him today?" They should say, "Have you heard from him today?" Some spell calendar "calender" or "calander." Still others say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me." It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom," and how frequently the simplest words are mispronounced. Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's" or with "ie" or "ei." Most persons use only common words, colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Thoughtfulness

AT THE turn of the year shops take inventories. Men and women also sit down quietly, sometimes, to take mental inventories. Time itself is an artificial thing. But thinking, always going on, is not artificial at all. And nothing is more important than how we think.

Although we try to get plenty of thought-content into every number of the Magazine Section, this one is a little more thoughtful than some others, it appears to us. For one thing, the first article demands some solid thinking about what is going on in Asia, including the thought-trends that are just under the surface there. The sum of world thought, which, of course, governs world action, is composed of individual thinking. That makes it most important that individual thinking be sound and honest and constructive.

As an illustration of what this may mean, not alone to the individual, but to countless others upon whom that individual may exert an influence, consider the life and accomplishments of Mrs. Lawson, recounted on Page 3.

It is said that history repeats itself. Whether it does or not, there is much profit to be derived in the present by considering the thoughts and customs that have governed past generations. Especially because those thoughts and customs very often tend to govern our own thoughts and customs, too, whether for better or for worse. That is why the view of Britain's Parliament (Page 4), the consideration of how deep a meaning is echoed in the skirl of the bagpipes (Page 5) and the recollection of those high aspirations and ideals which inspired the founders of North Carolina's "Twin City" (Page 6) all provide more than a little food for reflection for this day.

"Modern Science and Modern Thought" (Page 7) speaks for itself.

Then, although the article itself is short, the description on Pages 8 and 9 of the way retail and wholesale business is conducted in Ethiopia may easily lead to some pretty interesting thinking about why the western manner of living is so much more orderly, cleanly and pleasant than the other. How does it happen that various parts of the world have developed so differently? If your thoughts on that subject are interesting enough, why not write them concisely (say, 200 words) in a letter? Space permitting, we could share them with other readers.

All in all, thinking proves itself both important and interesting.

Letters

A Word for the Cosy Corner. .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have just read with a smile the article by Herma Clark, entitled "There Was No Place Like Home," in the Nov. 20 issue.

I can remember most of what the author is poking fun at, and much of it was true. We did do just those funny things and, at the time, we did think they were real pretty. But do give grandma some credit. No cozy corner or parlor ever had ash trays or smoking stands to stumble over. Even papa dared not bring his pipe in there. No middle-class sideboard, no matter how overloaded, ever displayed a cocktail shaker or whiskey glasses.

No 12 x 12 parlor ever held an overstuffed davenport, two large overstuffed chairs, one end table, two bridge lamps, two smoking stands, and the radio. When you sat down your knees did not strike your chin, and you did not have the fear that you would surely end up in China.

Though Aunt Emma's playing on the organ did sometimes give you queer feelings, she couldn't set it going on a high key and go about her work oblivious of the feelings of the family or even the neighbors.

Each age has its own delights, also its troubles.

LUCY TAYLOR
Flint, Michigan

Our Contributors . .

ERWIN D. CANHAM is chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor. He has recently returned from a journey to Japan, China and the Philippines, a trip made as a guest of the Philippine Government to attend the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth. Mr. Canham has written other articles for the Magazine Section.

MARGUERITE DRENNEN is a writer who lives in Washington, D. C. She found Mrs. Lawson, whom she describes in this issue, "somehow, majestic," and so interested in her work for others that it was difficult to persuade her to talk about herself.

ERNEST H. RANN formerly was Parliamentary correspondent for the Morning Post, which gives him authority to write about Parliament. His last article in the Magazine was "In Darkest Club-Land," published Nov. 27.

JANET MABIE is a frequent contributor to the Magazine Section. Her last article, "Adventures With Antiques," appeared Dec. 18.

MABEL F. KNIGHT, in previous Magazine articles, has described three of the oldest cities in the United States, life among the Indians, and the quaint costumes and customs of the "Plain People" of Pennsylvania. She is a lecturer and traveler, with her home in Boston.

MRS. O. LAZARUS is a new contributor to the Magazine Section. She lives in England.

R. H. MARKHAM has been in Ethiopia as special correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor. Two previous articles about that beleaguered land have appeared in the Magazine, the last being "Where the Nile Begins," published Nov. 13.

Peaceful Sailors

Sailors, according to an Associated Press interview with Marjorie Dent Candee, of the Seamen's Church Institute of New York, are misunderstood. The popular conception of a sailorman as a roistering barroom brawler is false, she says.

"When they're at sea, they have to behave, whether they want to or not," she declares, "and it requires pretty clear-eyed and level-headed men to navigate modern ships. A sailor in port is a peaceful, quiet man who will spend his evening sitting in front of a fire reading Conrad."

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New Frontiers

ADVENTUROUS AMERICA has found a new frontier in the realm of symphonic music, the Associated Press reports. Thus Karl Krueger, conductor of the Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra, explains the steady growth of musical enthusiasm in the United States.

The disappearance of geographical frontiers sent busy Americans into new worlds of melody, he believes. For generations Americans "have felt themselves too busy to take time for music. Now it is changing. There are no more physical frontiers, so they are turning to music for romance, although they don't realize it, just as the people of Europe were forced to do generations ago. But Americans are not so 'fixed' in their ideas of music as Europeans. They are pliable. They are good listeners."

The conductor, who has directed in the music capitals of Europe, regards American audiences as "the most pleasing in the world. They are open, honest, enthusiastic. They are not stifled by 'culture,' by the highbrow theories of music."

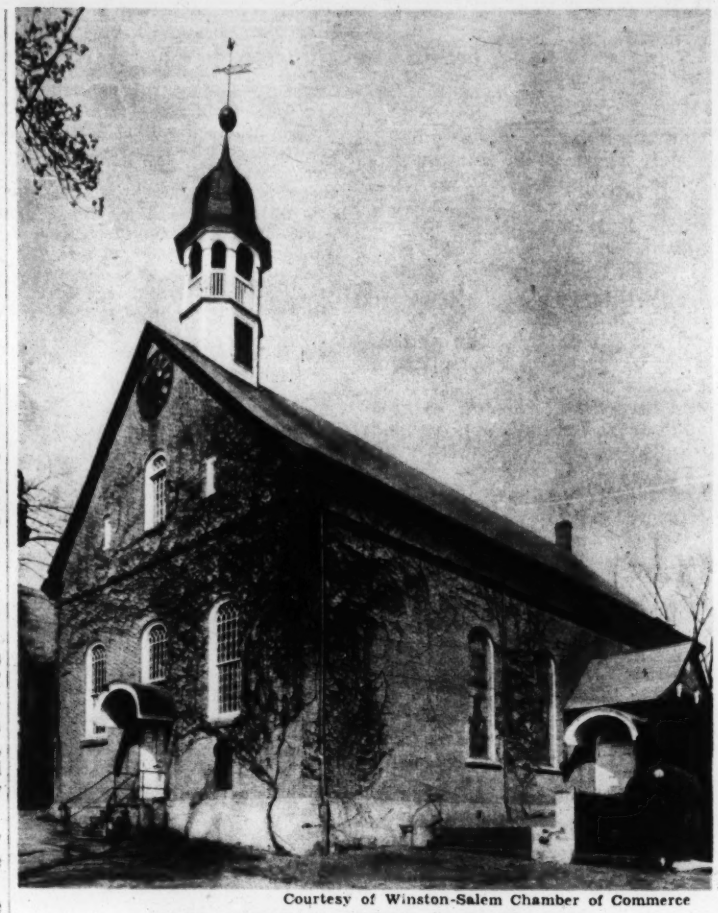
He attributes much of the new success of orchestra music to the radio.

"It gave the people a chance to sit at home and hear good music without the irksome pomp and blue stocking snobbishness of those who went to concerts just to be seen.

"People began hearing music for what it really was. Music is not 'highbrow' or 'select.' It is wholesome. So the people wanted to 'see' it, to hear it performed before them.

"You don't 'teach' people to 'appreciate' music," he said. "The emotional response to good music is inherent. Just give a man music performed and presented as it should be and he'll like it. He can't help it. It is a commodity that fills a human need."

Mr. Krueger follows that thought in arranging the programs that draw crowds of sports event size and enthusiasm to his concerts. Now in its third season, the orchestra has shown a profit since its inception. Mr. Krueger attributes much of its success to the programs—many composed almost entirely of "request numbers."



Courtesy of Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce

HOME MORAVIAN CHURCH, WINSTON-SALEM
It Was Built in 1800.

..Twin City

(Continued from Page 6)

pered from the outset, as it was founded on thrift, economy and community of spirit and like the Pilgrim Fathers the Moravians had the inherent qualities that made the America of today possible—courage and daring, zeal and heroism.

As Salem throve, the colony attracted outsiders who came here in 1850 and built on the very fringe of the town. There was good reason for Salem's prosperity, for the Moravians were quite shrewd in the selection of any new country, and it was only after a survey was made to determine whether or not the natural facilities were advantageous for colonization that they paid out money for the land. This village close beside Salem also flourished to such an extent that in the very next year, 1851, it received the name Winston, in honor of Maj. Joseph Winston of revolutionary fame.

Thus they grew side by side, these two communities, the one with its Old-World solidity and tranquillity, the other a typical, bustling American city. In fact, so amiably did they live as neighbors that in 1913 a large majority of both cities voted to combine under the name Winston-Salem, the Twin City, the one named after a military leader, the other with its name of peace.

Certainly the Twin City is one of contrasts, but these two such different halves, Winston and Salem, make a complete whole, the Twin City of North Carolina —Winston-Salem.

The population of Winston-Salem was 75,274 in 1930, nearly double the 1920 census, when it was 48,395.

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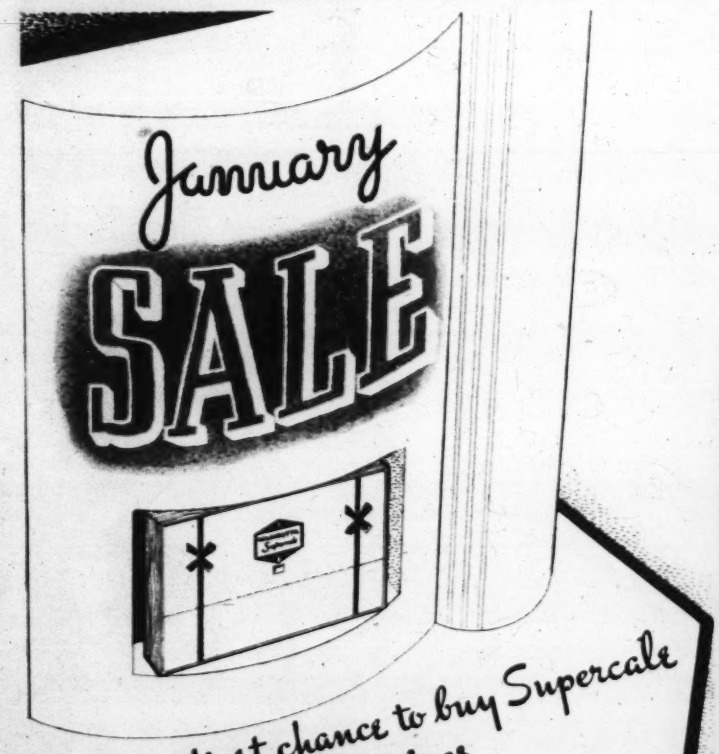

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Photograph shows an interesting night view of Building "28," a Dormitory for College men.

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International News Photo

HOW THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LOOKS IN SESSION

..Procedure in Parliament

(Continued from Page 4)

Elizabeth positively refused to go down to Parliament, asking, "Why should I shout at a parcel of men like a town crier?" Today the speech represents the views of the Government; and between the promises contained therein and their fulfillment there is sometimes a difference as wide as that of the poles.

The House of Commons still maintains the custom of prayers —one for the King, another for the Royal Family, and a third for "thine unworthy servants," the M.P.'s themselves. No "strangers," except the ladies in the gallery, are allowed to be present. It will be noticed that when the Speaker comes in for prayers, and walks up the floor of the House, he bows low to the empty chair he is about to occupy, and tradition says that an altar once stood upon the site. He does not take his seat at once, but stands at the head of the table, with the Chaplain at his side. The members face one another while the prayers are read, but when the Collect is recited they turn to the wall. When all is over, the press and other "strangers" are admitted.

* * *

Visitors to the Commons will notice a thin red line running down the carpet on each side of the floor in front of the two rows of front benches. Carpets come and carpets go, but the thin red line is always there, as it has been for nearly 200 years. Up to the end of the eighteenth century members of Parliament, like other English gentlemen, invariably wore the sword, and there are many records of members, when debates were hot, stepping forward to enforce their argument at sword point. So the red lines, just far enough apart to prevent the swords touching, were laid down, and the penalty for crossing them was imprisonment in the Clock Tower.

A later regulation forbade members bringing their swords or weapons into the House, and so closely was that regulation enforced that when a member brought down a magazine rifle during a debate on the army estimates he was obliged to leave it outside, in the Whip's room. With one exception, the only armed man allowed to pass the door of the House of Commons is the Serjeant-at-Arms; and that exception is the member who moves or seconds the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Today a new member may sometimes hear cries of "Order," when he is quite unconscious of having transgressed any rule of the House; the cry means that his foot has crossed over the thin red line, beyond which no one is permitted to go.

* * *

Before the introduction of gas —there is electric light now—it was a daily motion in the Commons "that candles be brought in." Just before Christmas one year the electric light failed, and a member made the ancient motion. The Mother of Parliaments was equal to the emergency; her store cupboard was not empty, and candles *were* brought in; one of them was given to the member whom the darkness had interrupted and, with a candle in one hand and his notes in the other, he went on speaking.

There was a time when every member wore evening dress and a silk hat at the evening sitting, but now the suit is what you will, and the hat is almost invariably a soft felt variety.

One thing has continued amid all the clash of parties and the political animosities between the members, and that is the friendliness, even friendship of members among themselves. In the bitterness of party conflict individual politicians often say hard and cruel things of one another. But behind the Speaker's chair and elsewhere in the building or out of it their enmities are forgotten. Change is of the very salt and essence of Parliamentary life, but in the matter of friendship it is unalterable.

Showmanship

MODERN TECHNIQUE in "talkie" advertising, boosting by superlatives and often relying upon the box-office value of "stars," is not new at all; it dates back more than 50 years.

Such methods appear to have come down direct from the theater posters of the nineteenth century, it was revealed at a recent London exhibition of theater advertising of from three to six decades ago.

"The performance will start with the Sensational Drama of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Powerful Cast. Sensational Incidents," one Theater Royal poster read. That was in 1874.

Today the film-makers show in their trailers little scenes from the forthcoming shadow shows; the earlier method was to reproduce on a poster five or six powerful scenes from the play, illustrating at the same time the growth of the plot.

In a play based upon Charles Dickens's novel, "A Tale of Two Cities," produced in 1899, in which Sir John Martin-Harvey played Sydney Carton, the hero is pictured in a tense scene at the foot of the guillotine in Paris. "A Tale of Two Cities" has now been produced in Hollywood, with Ronald Colman as Sydney Carton, and advance pictures used for publicity have shown similar tense scenes.

The starring system appears to date back at least as far as 1850. In the exhibition there were many examples of bills in which the actors and actresses are the attraction and not the plays. Among these were Sir Herbert Tree as Svengali in his production of "Trilby," and J. J. Toole as the Artful Dodger in "Oliver Twist."

The advertising of the music halls was also as far advanced. At the Royal Pavilion patrons were promised the "Greatest Novelty on Earth. Herr Cluie and His Grandmother on the Tight Rope."

But it appears probable that the Theater Royal, London, achieved the last word with the laconic announcement:

"The Cataracts of the Ganges May Now Be Seen at the Theater Royal."

"Channel Buoy," by Gordon Grant

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Drink a cup of hot Bovril daily at your favorite fountain. Buy it by the jar at any food or drug store, or, if not available, use coupon.

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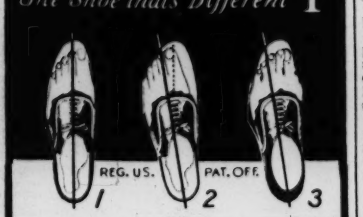

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FIELD & FLINT CO., Brockton, Mass.

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The secret of the success of this recipe is in its use of Rumford pure all-phosphate Baking Powder. This may seem an unusual ingredient, but Rumford does for your Meat Loaf just what it does for your biscuits and cake. It makes the loaf **light** . . . and a successful Meat Loaf should be light! The addition of Rumford also improves the flavor and texture. Just try this fine

Tasty Meat Loaf

2 lbs. chopped beef	1 small onion, chopped
1 lb. chopped veal	½ teaspoon sage
1 lb. chopped pork	1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
2 eggs	½ teaspoon pepper
1 cup bread crumbs	2 teaspoons salt
½ cup milk	2 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder

Chop and combine the meat. Mix in thoroughly the other ingredients, first adding the Rumford Baking Powder to the bread crumbs. Place in a bread pan and press firmly until it is molded to the shape of the pan. When you are ready to cook the loaf, run a sharp knife blade around it, turn out onto a roasting pan, and bake in a moderate oven—350-375 degrees—for about two hours, basting occasionally with hot water to which a little butter has been added.

If you are having this dish for dinner, prepare the loaf early in the day and keep it in the refrigerator all ready to place in the oven for baking. The recipe given here makes enough to serve eight. If there is any over, slice it thin for delicious sandwiches for the children's school lunch boxes.

In addition to being a uniform, dependable, thoroughly efficient leavener for batters and doughs, Rumford has many helpful uses in daily cooking. This Tasty Meat Loaf is one of the many practical, economical recipes in the Rumford New Use Cook Book, the much enlarged **fourth** edition of which is now ready. It will be sent FREE upon receipt of your name and address.

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